20 1958

REV. M. C. ALLEN

THE CULTURE OF THE NEGRO AND HISTORY

It is impossible to give a scientific definition of race. Only the main divisions can be indicated in a broad outline.

In the past, skin color has been the accepted means by which the main masses of mankind have been divided. Texture of hair, shape of head and body characteristics are some times used to designate racial types. But no standard of measurement can be rigidly established.

There appears to be three types or races of man:

The Negroid, with black or dark skin and rather close curled hair, out of whom have come all mankind;

The Mongoloid, with sallow or yellow skin and straight hair; and

The Caucasion, with white or light skin and straight or wavy hair.

It is not possible to draw limits on even these three types because they fade gradually into one another.

Africa is the main home of the Negroids. It is believed that Africa is the center of all human development. Some authorities trace mankind's start from the Great Lakes in Africa, down the Nile Valley and around the shores of the Mediterranean. Thus the AFRICAN is the stock of both African and European peoples.

The GRIMALDI NEGROIDS have been considered as the first man to reach Europe. They were **emigrants from Africa.** The Grimaldis are given credit for establishing the great Aurignacian culture in Europe. Traces of the Grimaldi were found in the Principality of Monaco on the French-Italian frontier in 1901. The Cro-Magnon people, who lived about 25,000 B. C., probably descended from the Grimaldi.

The earliest cultures, although crude and primitive, represented the highest attainment of mankind after many thousands of years of development. If we consider AFRICA as the **center of all human development** and trace another branch into Asia that developed into the Mongoloid peoples and the Negroid peoples of southern Asia and Oceania, we will realize that there is evidence of **ancient Negro blood** on the shores of the Mediterranean, along the Tigris-Euphrates and the Ganges.

The **prehistoric Negro** developed in historic times into three main stocks. These stocks are represented in Africa and are inextricably intermingled. It is impossible to disentangle the blood relationships of **Africa and Arabia.**

In Africa there are at least five hundred main tribal units. These can be expanded almost indefinitely. These tribes cannot be grouped by physical, social or psychological measurements. It is possible to group them only under cultural divisions.

One geographical and cultural grouping (See "BLACK FOLK, THEN AND NOW," by W. E. B. Dubois):

1. **The Hottentot area in Southwest Africa.** They are believed to be the result of a mixture between the Bushmen and taller northern Negro tribes. Only a few remain. Originally they were herdsmen, clothed in skins and polygamous.

2. **The Bushmen in South Central Africa.** The Bushmen are short, but are not pygmies. The Bushmen have yellow or yellowish-brown skin, sparse and closely curled hair. They are hunters and live in small bands of fifty to a hundred people. They are well known for their rock paintings. They wear little clothing and are usually monogamous. The Bushmen represent a very early stratum of African cultural life. They are remnants of perhaps the earliest African population.

3. **The East African cattle area, reaching from the Nile Valley along the Great Lakes into South Africa .** These people are keepers of cattle. They have an agricultural culture. Here the tsetse fly divides ths cultural area in the center near the Great Lakes. Ironworking and woodworking are handled by the people.

4. **The Congo area.** In this region cattle are absent because of the tsetse fly. It is mainly an agricultural area. There are many secret societies and craft guilds. On the coast north of the Gulf of Guinea, in Liberia and Sierra Leone a branch of this Congo area can be found. **The West African and Congo Negroes were the main stock of the mass of American Negroes.**

5. **The East horn.** This includes such tribes as the Galla and Somali and modern Abyssinians. They are **Negroids** that have some Semitic blood.

6. **The Eastern Sudan.** This is the region from Lake Chad to the Nile Valley and between the Sahara and the Congo. The people in this area are mainly Negro nomads converted to Islam (Mohammedanism) and engage in handling of livestock.

7. **The Western Sudan.** This is the battle ground of Mohammedanism and aboriginal religions. This is the area of great kingdoms. The economic life consists of herding, agriculture, manufacture and trade. The art is famous.

8. **The section that includes the desert where Mohammedan, Berber and Negroid nomads engaged in trade, camel and horse breeding.**

9. **Egypt with Arabian and some Negro blood and the Negroid Sudan.**

The physical characteristics of the continent of Africa has played an important part in the history of the Negro peoples. There are very few gulfs bays, capes or islands. The rivers are large, but are not means of communication with the outside world because they are not navigable. The inhabitants of Africa have had a severe fight for physical survival that does not compare with that of any other continent.

Africa, rather than Asia, "was the birthplace of the human family and ancient Negro blood was the basis of the blood of all men.

The Negro was the first to make and use tools.

The Negro first developed systematic religion.

The Negro first pursued art;

The Negro first domesticated animals;

The Negro first smelted metal, especially iron.

The Negro people was affected by

The development of the Negro peoples was affected by physical changes in Africa:

The Sahara plains, were dried up, causing the Negroes to migrate to new locations.

Many of the peoples and much of the culture of ancient Egypt originated in **Equatorial Africa.**

In mythology of ancient Greece many Negroes have important parts—**Memnon, Eurybates, Cephus, Cassiopela and Andromeda, as well as Zeus, and Negroes.**

In the Western Sudan, during the Middle Ages, **Negro kingdom had a very high culture.**

The increasing drying up of north and south Africa, the coming of Christianity and Mohammedanism and the Aram and European slave trade combined to overthrow these Negro **states** and largely contributed to the breaking up of their cultural life.

Dubois says: **"Africa is at once the most romantic and the**

most tragic of continents . . . It is the "Ethiopia" of the Greek, the "Kush" and "Punt" of the Egyptian and the Arabian "Land of the Blacks." To modern Europe it is the "Dark Continent" and "Land of Contrasts"; in literature it is the seat of the Sphinx and the lotus eaters, the home of the dwarf, gnomes and pixies, and the refuge of the gods; in commerce it is the slave mart and the source of ivory, ebony, rubbed, gold and diamonds.

The heyday of the Negro was during 741 and 644 B. C. **The beginnings go back to the dawn of time.** Beneath the various changes that time has wrought rest the strong substructure of custom, religion, industry and the development of culture and civilization from the earliest time unth now.

The **Negro** was the original tamer of the domesticated animals—sheep, goats and chickens, as well as cattle are found in many parts of Africa. The **Negro** is a born merchantman. Cities in North Africa and Egypt grew rich through Negro trade. Cotton weaving was a flourishing industry long before it reached Britain. Many crafts and industries originated among the Negroes.

Close knit with the family and social organization comes the religious life of the Negro. The religion of Africa is the universal animism and fetishism found among many primitive peoples.

Christianity entered Africa early. **The African soil** that had heard the voice of the **Negro Pharaoh, Ikhnaton,** proclaim first the doctrine of **"One God,"** was instrumental in spreading Christianity.

Momsen says, **"It is through Africa that Christianity became the religion of the world.** Tertullian and Cyprian were from Carthage. Arnobius from Sicca Veneria; Lactantius and, probably in like manner, Minucius Felix, in spite of their Latin names, were natives of Africa, and not less so was Augustine. In Africa the church found its most zealous confessors of the faith and its most gifted defenders." In the fourth century thousands of **black** Christians were converted.

The folklore and proverbs of the African tribes are exceedingly rich and colorful. Some of these have been made familiar to English writers through the work of **"Uncle Remus"** and other tales.

The art of the Negro in Africa is distinctive. It has symmetry, vitality, delicacy of form and is strongly classical. The Negro is unsurpassed in music.

BELIEVEST THOU THESE THINGS?

IDEAS ARE POWERFUL THINGS!

20 Things You Should Know

Wendell P. 12

Beatrice Johnson
New Orleans La.

TRAMMELL

Sat. 4-19-58 20

RAISED IN BRUNSWICK, GA., AND EDUCATED IN TUSKEGEE — SHE BECAME EQUALLY FAMOUS AS A PIONEER IN SOCIAL WORK, AS WELL AS IN NURSING. AS A GRADUATE FOR HER LOCAL DEP'T. OF HEALTH, IN 1935, SHE HELPED DR. WINCHESTER PERFECT A CURE FOR MALARIA! MARRIED TO GUY R. TRAMMELL IN 1937, SHE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TWO NURSE-MIDWIVES TO BE TRAINED & USED UNDER THE ROSENWALD FUND!

©CONTINENTAL FEATURES

20 1958

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University ---
Jefferson City, Mo.)

JAMES LEWIS, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSES

The subject of our column this week is Colonel James Lewis, a man who was outstanding in many occupations. He was born in Woodville, Wilkerson county, Miss., in the year of 1832. We know a great deal about the time he was born which was kept with accuracy, but we know nothing of his parents who in all probability were slaves. James grew up as any other Negro boy on the plantations of that state until he was 15.

When the war between the states broke out, James Lewis was steward on board the Confederate transport, De-Soto. This ship was engaged in fighting around Columbus Island, Island Number Ten and New Madrid. It was at this last port he heard the news of Lincoln's Emancipation and decided to help as much as he could for he realized that freedom needed all of its friends. He left the Confederate army and made his way by a dangerous route to New Orleans over which floated the American flag.

Prof. Savage

Wanted To Be Soldier

When he had reached the Crescent City, he resolved to be a soldier. He, along with some other Negroes, petitioned the commanding officers for permission to raise troops to enter the United States army. This was accomplished in September, 1862.

There has been some dispute about this, the troops with General Hunter has been considered the first Negro troops to enter the service of the United tates during the Civil War. Whether the Lewis company was the first or not is not certain. Lewis did raise two companies, and he was mustered into the Louisiana Native Guards as Captain of Company "K."

After the bank expedition up the river in 1864, Captain Lewis resigned his commission and returned to the city of New Orleans and became a permit and custom house broker. He remained in this job until the opening of the coast trade and the coming of Reconstruction.

The reason he gave up as commanding officer of Company "K" is not clear to us at this time. There were few Negro officers and might have been an effort to get him out of the army; that is one of the unanswered questions.

The next position which claimed his attention was that of traveling agent of the educational deparment of the Freedmen's Bureau. In his position he gave his energy and talent to provide schools for the Negro race. In this capacity, he traveled all over the state and established schools wherever he went.

This was not an easy job and his life was in peril. He was captured once in the state of Louisiana and only the aid of some friendly Masons saved his neck, but this did not deter him; he kept on the task assigned. This fearless man brought forth good fruit. Captain, now Colonel Lewis, stayed in this position until Freedmen' Bureau had closed. He was praised by his commanding officer for worthy zeal and in the fight for the cause of education.

Inspector of Customs

At this time, William P. Kellog became Collector of the Port of New Orleans. He at once appointed Colonel James Lewis, Inspector of Customs. This was the first time such a position had been tendered to Negroes in the state of Louisiana. This position Lewis held until 1869 when he was dismissed by Perry Fuller because he refused to vote for Seymour and Blair in 1869.

The next position which occupied this man's time was the position of sergeant of the metropolitan police. This young man carried out the duties of this office with the same fidelity, impartialty and integrity he had employed in his other offices. As a reward for his good work, he was promoted to the position of Captain of the police of the city. His work was so well done that he was praised by the Democratics which was unusual for a Negro at that time.

In 1870, Governor Warmouth appointed Mr. Lewis Colonel of the Second Regiment State Militia, and during the same year he was elected administrator of police for a period of two years with a good salary. In 1872, James Lewis was nominated by the state convention for Congress-at-large and Chairman of the Louisiana delegation to Philadelphia National Republican Convention. There developed friction in the parley ranks during his absnce from the city, and he decided to step aside. This was a noble and self-sacrificing thing to do the brought harmony once again in the party.

James Lewis was nominated against his wishes and elected administrator of public improvements and was able to defeat General G. T. Beauregard for what was considered the most important office in the city government. This job, like the other, was done with great success and, according to the major, Lewis' management of the office saved the city more than one half million dollars.

This was done in spite of the fact that he was the only Republican in that government. In the campaign of 1876, he was the most active Republican in the state. He was elected by the legislature as senator of the United States, but did not push his claim because he saw the state turned to Democrats. This was wise for he would have been unseated in any case.

In 1877, James Lewis was appointed by President Hays as Naval Officer at the port of New Orleans, which was a position second to that of collector of customs. He held this position up to the time of the National Republican Convention. He voted against the political powers; which closed his political career.

James Lewis was a strong man in the political life of Louisiana.

Names

Examination of old ante-bellum records show that not only slaves but free Negroes exhibited a tendency to cling to name of their former masters, even after Lincoln's freedom. If their former owner was named "Smith," the entire family adopted this cognomen. As far back as 1852, down in Jefferson and Orange counties in Texas, there was a large family named Ashworth. Public records in that section show there were as many as fifty or sixty persons who bore the name of Ashworth.

These Negroes probably identified themselves with the whites at the time of the Texas revolution, when Texas became a republic, and perhaps obtained their freedom then. They were a family of mulattoes and through miscegnation at the turn of the century freely intermarried with the whites. There are existing records which show that at least two white men and three white women were involved in this interracial tangle. One of the unusual facts divulged in this situation at a time when there were not more than 1500 whites in Jefferson and Orange counties is that the Ashworths were referred to in court records as "Mr. and Mrs." and that the Ashworths, both men and women, were involved in numerous sex relationships outside the portals of the law.

While the Ashworths were undoubtedly descendants of early white families, there were important reasons why free Negroes in the period sought to retain the names of their former masters. It was an easy method by which they could trace their legitimate record to freedom. In those days the woods were full of unscrupulous slaverunners who would swoop down upon a given community and steal free Negroes away and re-sell them into slavery. It was very important, therefore, that free Negroes have a geneologi

record that started with the right of some white man to free them. Many Negroes secured their freedom through identifying themselves with the Texas revolution. It was similar to the method adopted by Negroes from the time of Crispus Attucks up to now, to soften the heart of his oppressor who granted him his freedom.

The free Negro in the United States, prior to Lincoln's emancipation, had a head full of ideas about what he would do in a practical way when freedom in any form came to him. The other day, down at Dallas, a former slave who had reached the advanced aged of 108, told the method he adopted to name himself. The morning the Yankees halted his master, who was at the time endeavoring to get his human chattels deeper into the heart of the Lone Star state so that they would not know liberty had come to them, this slave, who says his father's name was "Scott," had none of the inhibitions of

the Ashworths, and doubtless for the first time in his life decided to do something independently and on his own motion. He sat down in the highway and named himself. That was a big assignment, but in order to carry out the tremendous thought that dominated him at that moment he thought though of this cognomen, "Satisfied, You Did the Getaway."

You may laugh heartily at the decision of this untutored man in his first moments of freedom. All of his life he had wanted to get away from Old Marse, and here in one glorious moment his prayer was answered. He had not only been released from bondage, but "Satisfied" had none of the inhibitions of

also escaped the slave catcher, who could slam him back into the cotton field. Here he was out under God's sun—free. He needed no strings that attached him to Old Marse any longer, so realizing that no one could re-enslave him he thought up a title that fully and adequately expressed his feelings at the moment. He was satisfied and had gotten away from slavery.

In the name he gave himself, "Satisfied" looked forward to a long life of faith, hope and dedication. He not only selected a good name, but in addition he must have made some sound resolves that morning, for he told his questioners last week that in his 103 years he had never smoked or drank. To this day he is hale and hearty and can do a full day's work. We wonder how many of our readers can say during life that when they met prosperity they met it with sobriety and in the uncommon way as did "Satisfied."

Mrs. Mays, 102, dies in Toledo

(TOLEDO, Ohio (ANP)—Mrs. Cynthia May[illegible] 102, who was born before the Civil War in Lebanon, Ky., died here last week.

According to her daughter, Mrs. Luella [illegible], her mother was 5 or 6 when fighting was still in progress and often told of the fighting near her home. Mrs. Mays came to Toledo in 1945 and was a member of Third Baptist Church.

The body was sent to Lebanon for services and burial.

Stamp to honor birth of Lincoln

WASHINGTON — Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield this week approved the recent recommendation of the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee to issue a series of [illegible] commemorative postage stamps, not to exceed four, honoring the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

ABE REMEMBERED—Larry Solomon, 16-year-old New Yorker, made his 15th annual pilgrimage to Newark, N. J. where he placed his costumary flora' salutation in the lap of the statue of the Great Emancipator on the 140th birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln. The statue of Honest Abe, regarded as the best piece of sculptured workmanship of the 16th president, stands in front of the Essex County courthouse.

South Carolina Recollects The Spirit Of Nat Turner

South Carolina following true to her ancient Reconstruction pattern, comes forward with two prospective candidates for the House of Representatives. A. P. Williams, a funeral director of Columbia and Wilson Miles, a member of the American Federation of Labor and a printer by profession, will probably make their bids for state house offices.

Williams has announced already and Miles says that his announcement will soon be made.

South Carolina was the last stronghold of the Negro in state government. At one time Negroes had charge of the legislature, the University and sent members to Congress.

It is well that as South Carolina led off in another era, and went down only when her struggles were against odds, that she is early in the face of this Civil Rights legislation, beginning to be the votex in this new political renaissance.

South Carolina does not have as heavy a Negro population as Georgia and North Carolina. The latter two are the only states in the nation having over a million Negroes in population.

It is well that states so heavily populated are beginning to alert themselves on representation for their people.

So, South Carolina again is pointing the way at least. Whether her candidates will get any place in their initial try or not, the gesture has been made and it does bespeak that somebody is trying another remedy on a General Assembly which obviously spells out its attitudes of intolerance, than weeping around what it says and does.

South Carolina remembers Nat Turner.

Woman, 106, Former Slave, Buried In Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT — (ANP) — Funeral services for Miss Sally Payton, 106, who was believed to be the oldest resident in the State of Michigan, were held at Huntsville, Ala. early this week. Her remains were taken to Huntsville after she died in Receiving Hospital here from what was described as hypertension.

Born in slavery, Miss Payton, who never married, came here in 1949 form Huntsville. Her closest surviving relative is a sister, Mrs. Priscilla McDavid, 76. Mrs. McDavid said her sister liked to reminisce, "and had an excellent memory despite her advanced age." She talked a lot about her father who was a soldier in the Civil War, Mrs. McDavid added.

Negro, 106, Dies —'Faith In Jesus' Given As Recipe

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 8 —(AP)—Will Sloan, who said faith in Jesus supported him through 106 years of life begun in slavery, is dead.

The former Mississippi plantation resident was too weak to recover after one of his feet was amputated. His feet were frostbitten during last winter's severe cold.

Sloan had worked as a railroad laborer and miner since coming to Alabama. He retired when he was 81 and lived alone in a little shack on the banks of the Warrior River.

The Negro said he was his master's favorite when he was a boy on a plantation in East Mississippi. He took the last name of his white owner.

His master always had him follow along when he inspected the cotton crops.

"He fed me sweet milk and flapjacks," recalled Sloan.

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Woman, 121, Buried in Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Mrs. Betsy Hall, believed to have been the oldest person in America, was claimed by death at the age of 121. Affectionately known as Granny, she died in a local rest home, where she had been a resident for nearly four years. She entered the home after suffering a broken hip in a fall three years ago.

Born on a plantation near Concord (Pike County), Ga., Mrs. Hall came to Columbus to live with relatives in 1925.

The exact date of her birth is unknown, but she figured she was either 27 or 28 years old when the slaves were freed in 1863. She also remembered that as a small child, slaveholders took her from her Indian parents and she never saw or heard of them again.

■

WHENEVER SHE spoke of slavery, she always stressed the hardship she endured, but she insisted that hardwork "never killed anybody," according to Mrs. Shirley Earley, her great-great-grand daughter.

"Granny," said Mrs. Earley, "attributed her longevity to wearing a lot of clothing and doing plenty hard work . . . a theory she stood by religiously."

Extremely active until her injury, "Granny" usually started her day at 5 A. M. by taking a long walk in her community. Afterward, she would most likely be found sweeping the porch and yard and doing other household chores before stopping for a breather.

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WHEN NOT BUSY with regular housework, she pieced quilts and made rag rugs as a hobby. "And the amazing part about it, she never wore glasses, not even when she threaded a needle," Mrs. Earley related.

"Granny wouldn't think of allowing anyone to thread a needle for her, and she took it as an insult if one asked to be permitted to do so," she said. Until a year ago she still retained one of her original teeth.

Throughout her long life she always enjoyed excellent health, and at the time of her death she had been confined to bed only four days suffering from a bad cold.

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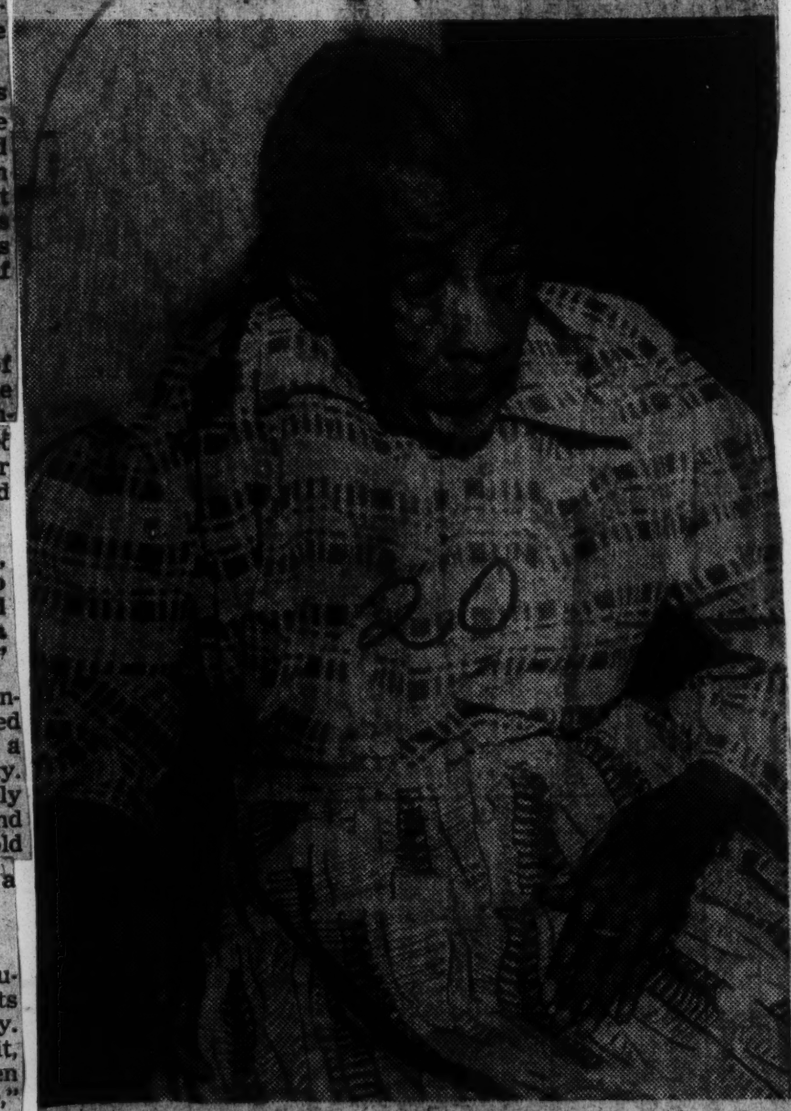
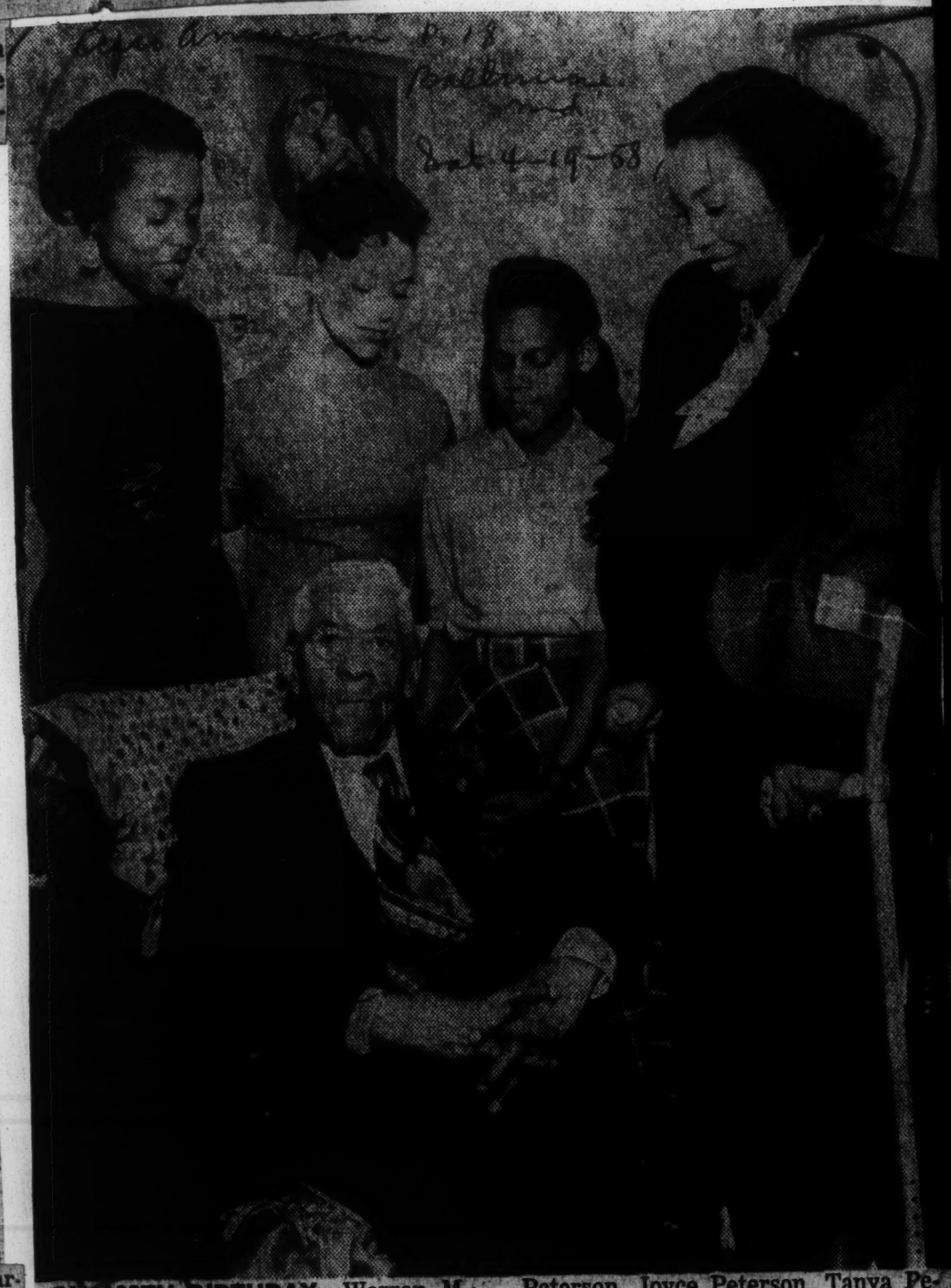
BEFORE ENTERING the home, the frail little woman, whose weight never exceeded 130 pounds, resided with her 70-year-old son-in-law, E. S. Milner.

Her husband and their three children all preceded her in death . . . the youngest dying at the age of 58, 11 years ago. Seven grandchildren, 20 great-grandchildren, and a host of great-great-grandchildren survives.

Death Claims 121-Year-Old Woman



MRS. BETSY HALL
...America's oldest citizen



ON 100TH BIRTHDAY—Warren M. Peterson of Philadelphia was feted at a dinner party at the home of Dr. J.B. Lovell. Felicitating him are Carole Peterson, Joyce Peterson, Tanya Peterson, and Princess Starletta Depaur, his nieces.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Mo.)

CHARLES BENNETT RAY
—Editor And Abolition Leader—

The subject of our study this week is one who was born and reared far away from plantation slavery, but who took an active part in it. Charles Bennett Ray was born on December 25, 1807 at Falmouth, Massachusetts. His father was Joseph Aspin and his mother was Annie Harrington Ray. The father carried the mail for twenty-eight years between Falmouth and Martha's Vineyard which shows that he was a man of some destinction in his particular community for at that time only a person in whom the community had some confidence would have been allowed to perform such a responsible work. His mother was a great reader who took part in religious activities.

Prof. Savage

Charles Bennett Ray secured his education in the schools of his own. In New England there was little difficulty in Negroes attending schools. There were few Negroes in these small towns, but the few who were allowed some privileges such as attending school. Young Ray made use of all the schools and academies of his native town.

When the education in his home town was completed, he worked for five years on his grandfather's farm at Westerly, Rhode Island. The next thing which concerned him was the shoemaker's trade at Vineyard Haven, Mass. This young man made little use of this trade for he felt the call to the ministry. He began preparation for his study by studying first at Wesleyan Seminary which was located at Wilbraham, Massachusetts and later at Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn. He did not at once go into the ministry after he had finished his work, but went to New York and opened a boot and shoe business. This business seems to have been successful.

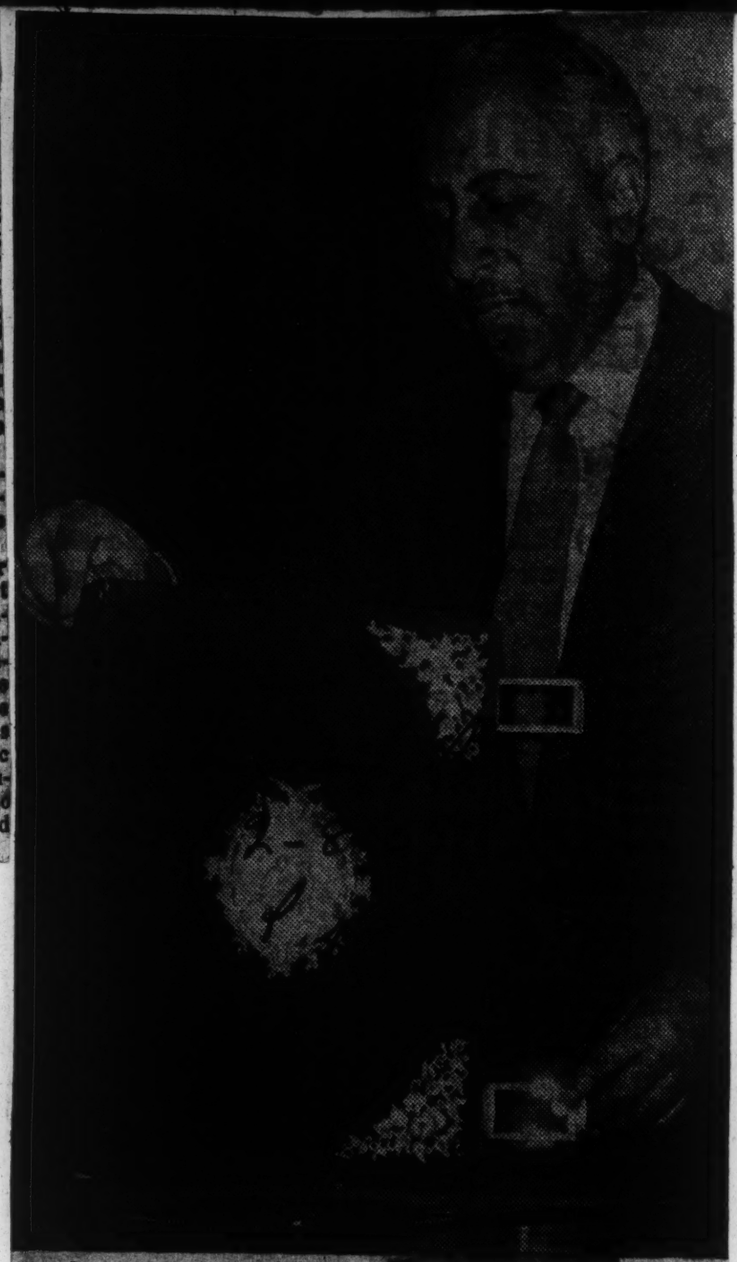
In 1833, he came in contact with the anti-slavery society and became a member in that year. This was the period of the great crusade against the abolitionist. It was then that the Garrisonian Abolitionists were making their appearance and the underground railroad was becoming very active. It was in this phase he was the most active. There were many wealthy persons who were willing to furnish funds to take care of the escaping slaves, but there was a great need for someone to guide and direct them when they reached New York. This was the work Ray did for them. He said many a midnight hour that he along with others walked the streets as the leader and guide of those escaping slaves. According to his statement, his home was a place where the slaves were able to find a place of escape daily.

Some of those who furnished the means were the Tappan brothers, Simeon S. Jocelyn, Joseph Sturge, and Henry W. Beecher. Some of the escaping slaves were carried directly to Beecher's church, the famous Plymouth Church of Brooklyn. Ray was one of the members of radical free Negroes who worked for the advancement of the anti-slavery cause. This group held connections in Philadelphia from 1830 to the Civil War. These connections kept before the people of the North the condition of the free Negro and the horrors and condition of the slave.

In 1837, he was appointed a general agent for the Colored American which had been only recently established weekly. THE COLORED AMERICAN was the second Negro paper published in the United States. He was very active in this work and traveled extensively in the Eastern and Western part of the United States in the interest of the paper. The paper was never a thriving operation, its career was a very checkered one. In 1838, Ray became part owner and 1839 he was the sole owner and its only editor until its close. The paper was well edited, but the financial strain was more than he could carry.

In 1842, it was forced to suspend publication. This paper served as a type which many of the Negro journals followed.

He was ordained as a minister of the gospel in the Methodist church in 1837. In 1846, he was installed as pastor of Bethesda Congregational Church where he remained until 1868. From the time he was elected as pastor of the Congregational Church, he was City Missionary. This dynamic man was interested in many educational projects and helped to undermine many educational and civic projects.



Fisk's Prized Bible— The Lincoln Bible, a prized possession of Fisk University, is carefully examined by Librarian Arna Bontemps just before it is shipped to Chicago for a special February display by the Moody Bible Institute. Insured for $10,000, the Bible, Lincoln's favorite, was presented to Fisk by Lincoln's son, Robert, in 1916. The pulpit-sized Bible was a gift to Abraham Lincoln "from the loyal colored people of Baltimore as a token of respect and gratitude" on July 4, 1864.

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FREEPORT, 1858: LINCOLN ASKS A BIG QUESTION

Mar. 2-17-58

Douglas Replies and History Is Made

BY PERCY WOOD
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Freeport, Ill., Feb. 16—"Within this block was held the second joint debate in the senatorial contest between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, Aug. 27, 1858."

Strangers in Freeport need directions to find the marker bearing these words, which identifies the scene of the most portentous of a series of seven famous political exchanges. A hundred years ago the site was a grove, in which perhaps 15,000 persons assembled to hear their favorite Illinois orators; now it is a parking lot.

Not Easy to Locate

The corner of East Douglas street and North State avenue, where an irregularly shaped boulder bearing the debate plaque, is a block off Freeport's main stream of traffic and not too easy to locate.

"O, that!" said a woman at a hotel desk. "Well, you go up to the corner and turn right for, I think, two blocks. You'll see it; it's just a stone."

She was a poor guide. Her location featured a small factory and an aged shed, but no marker. A passing colored man set the reporter straight, pointing to the next corner.

And there, in a bleak setting and so close to the curbing that it is sometimes chipped by bumpers of turning cars, is the reminder of the great event. Soon it is to be moved a few feet back into the parking lot to avoid further damage.

Dedicated in 1903

The marker was dedicated by President Theodore Roosevelt on June 3, 1903, and bears these quotations:

Douglas: "I am not for the dissolution of the Union under any circumstances."

Lincoln: "This government cannot endure, permanently half slave and half free."

Later this year Freeport will hold a centennary celebration, details of which are now being planned. It will include a pageant.

Lincoln and Douglas clashed over the slavery question in the grove at Freeport four days after they opened their debate series at Ottawa. They spoke from a pile of lumber that did duty as a speakers' stand on a day which THE TRIBUNE reporter, Horace White, wrote, was "chilly, cloudy and lowering." This farming center, then with 5,000 citizens, temporarily tripled its population that afternoon.

Medill with Lincoln

For the best explanation of the importance of the debate we are indebted to Joseph Medill, then editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, who rode on the train with Lincoln from Dixon to Freeport the morning of the meeting.

In his memoirs, Medill tells that the two put their heads together so that the editor could read four questions Lincoln proposed to ask Douglas on the platform. What did Medill, one of his strongest backers, think of them?

Tells His Objection

The editor read the list carefully, then objected to the second, which read: "Can the people of a United States territory, in any lawful way, against the wishes of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a state constitution?"

"What's your objection to it?" Lincoln demanded.

"It opens the door thru which Sen. Douglas will be enabled to escape from the tight place in which he finds himself on the slavery question," explained Medill, who felt sure that Douglas's answer would be in the affirmative.

By such a reply, Douglas would appeal to the big section of Illinois voters who abhorred slavery and thus enhance his chances of reëlection,, Medill reasoned. But Lincoln could not accept his advice.

Fail to Alter Stand

The train arrived in Freeport at 10 a. m., to be met, Reporter White wrote, by a crowd of 2,000 which enthusiastically escorted the Republican candidate to his hotel. There Medill found other friends of Lincoln and asked them to try to convince the candidate that his second question for Douglas was political dynamite.

They tried but they also failed. The time came for the orators to appear and Lincoln rode to the grove in a prairie schooner loaded with optimistic farmer supporters. As the wagon lumbered along crowds cheered Lincoln for his easy comradery. The elegant Democrat, Douglas, also wanting to act like a man of the people, tried to emulate Lincoln by walking to the site in the lead of a procession of his backers.

Lincoln opened the debate that afternoon and obstinately put the question opposed by his advisers. Douglas answered it with an emphatic "Yes," as Medill anticipated he would, and Douglas won reelection that November, again as Medill had feared.

Recalls Discussion

Yet Lincoln, two years later, matched once more against Douglas, this time for the Presidency, won that vital election. Douglas, by his answer to the disputed question at Freeport, and which later became known as the "Freeport Doctrine," had alienated the slave-holding south. Some historians say this lost the 1860 election for him. Until Freeport, the south had regarded Douglas as a trustworthy proponent of slavery.

Medill tells a sequel, which took place a few days after the 1860 election. He went to Springfield to congratulate the President elect and found him holding a levee in the statehouse.

Lincoln leaned to Medill's ear and said, "Now, don't you think I was right in putting that question?"

"Yes, Mr. Lincoln, you were," Medill replied, "and we were both right. Douglas's reply . . . undoubtedly hurt him badly for the Presidency but it reëlected him to the Senate at that time, as I feared it would."

Lincoln smiled broadly and said, "Now I have won the place that he was playing for." And that was the end result of the Freeport debate.

NEXT MONDAY: The debate at Jonesboro.

WHAT LINCOLN, DOUGLAS SAID AT FREEPORT

Mar. 2-17-58

Abe Answered Seven, Posed Four Queries

Lincoln

In the Freeport debate in 1858, Abraham Lincoln first answered seven questions which Stephen A. Douglas had put to him in Ottawa, then asked four of his own, as follows:

1. "If the people of Kansas shall, by means entirely unobjectionable in all other respects, adopt a state constitution, and ask admission into the Union under it, before they have the requisite number of inhabitants according to the English bill — some 93,000 — will you vote to admit them?

2. "Can the people of a United States territory, in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a state constitution?

Court Issue Raised

3. "If the Supreme court of the United States shall decree that states cannot exclude slavery from their limits, are you in favor of acquiescing in, adopting, and following such decision as a rule of political action?

4. "Are you in favor of acquiring additional territory in disregard of how such acquisition may effect the nation on the slavery question?

". . . I must be allowed to say that Judge Douglas recurs aragin, as he did upon one or two other occasions, to the enormity of Lincoln—an insignificant individual like Lincoln—upon his ipse

dixit [his own] charging a conspiracy under a number of members of Congress, the Supreme court, and two Presidents, to nationalize slavery.

"Evidence Arrayed"

"I want to say that, in the first place, I have made no charge of this sort upon my ipse dixit. I have only arrayed the evidence tending to prove it, and presented it to the understanding of others, saying what I think it proves, but giving you the means of judging whether it proves it or not. This is precisely what I have done. I have not placed it upon my ipse dixit at all.

". . . I hope to deal in all things fairly with Judge Douglas, and with the people of this state, in this contest. And if I should never be elected to any office, I trust I may go down with no stain of falsehood upon my reputation, notwithstanding the hard opinions Judge Douglas chooses to entertain of me."

Douglas

Stephen A. Douglas answered Abraham Lincoln's four queries in this language:

1. "In reference to Kansas, it is my opinion that as she has population enough to constitute a slave state, she has people enough for a free state. . . . I hold it to be a sound rule, of universay application, to require a territory to contain the requisite population for a member of Congress before it is admitted as a state into the union.

2. "I answer emphatically, as Mr. Lincoln has heard me answer a hundred times from every stump in Illinois, that in my opinion the people of a territory can, by lawful means, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a state constitution. Mr. Lincoln knew that I had

answered that question over and over again.

'An Abstract Question'

"It matters not what the Supreme court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question whether slavery may

r may not go into a territory under the Constitution, the people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude it as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere, unless it is supported by local police regulations.

3. "He [Lincoln] casts an imputation upon the Supreme court of the United States, by supposing that they would violate the Constitution of the United States, I tell him that such a thing is not possible. It would be an act of moral treason that no man on the bench court ever descend to. Mr. Lincoln himself would never in his partisan feelings so far forget what was right as to be guilty of such an act.

"Ingenious Question"

4. "This question is very ingeniously and cunningly put. . . . I answer that whenever it becomes necessary, in our growth and progress, to acquire more territory, that I am in favor of it, without reference to the question of slavery; and when we have acquired it, I will leave the people free to do as they please, either to make it slave or free territory as they prefer.

"It is idle to tell me or you that we have territory enough. . . . We have enough now for the present; but this is a young and a growing nation. It swarms as often as a hive of bees; and as new swarms are turned over each year, there must be hives in which they can gather and make their honey."

HOW DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN FELT ON SLAVES

Their Sixth Debate Was Historic

Douglas

Stephen A. Douglas, in the sixth Lincoln-Douglas debate of 1858, held at Quincy, Ill., asserted the rights of states to adopt or exclude slavery. Following are verbatim extracts from Douglas remarks:

"If we stand by that principle, then Mr. Lincoln will find that this republic can exist forever, divided into free and slave states, as our fathers made it and the people of each state have decided.

His Own Words

"Stand by that great principle and we can go on as we have done, increasing in wealth, in population, in power, and in all the elements of greatness, until we shall be the admiration and terror of the world. We can go on and enlarge as our population increases, require more room, until we make this continent one ocean-bound republic.

"Under that principle the United States can perform that great mission, that destiny, which Providence has marked out for us. Under that principle we can receive with entire safety that stream of intelligence which is constantly flowing from the Old World to the New, filling up our prairies, clearing our wildernesses, and building cities, towns, railroads, and other internal improvements, and thus make this the asylum of the oppressed of the whole earth.

"Mission to Perform"

"We have this great mission to perform, and it can only be performed by adhering faithfully to that principle of self-government on which our institutions were all established.

"I repeat that the principle is the right of each state, each territory, to decide this slavery question for itself, to have slavery or not, as it chooses; and it does not become Mr. Lincoln, or anybody else, to tell the people of Kentucky that they have no consciences, that they are living in a state of iniquity, and that they are cherishing an institution to their bosoms in violation of the law of God.

"Better for him to adopt the doctrine of 'Judge not, lest ye shall be judged.' Let him perform his own duty at home, and he will have a better fate in the future.

Objects of Charity

"'I think there are objects of charity enough in the free states to excite the sympathies and open the pockets of all the benevolence we have amongst us, without going abroad in search of Negroes, of whose condition we know nothing.

"We have enough objects of charity at home, and it is our duty to take care of our own poor and of our suffering, before we go abroad to intermeddle with other peoples' business."

Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln, at Quincy, Ill., used the remarks of Douglas to bolster a point against his opponent that he had made before, in these words:

"I wish to return to Judge Douglas my profound thanks for his public annunciation here today, to be put on record, that his system of policy in regard to the institution of slavery contemplates that it shall last forever.

"We are getting a little nearer the true issue of this controversy, and I am profoundly grateful for this one sentence. Judge Douglas asks you, 'Why cannot the institution of slavery, or rather, why cannot the nation, part slave and part free, continue as our fathers made it, forever?'

Half and Half

"In the first place, I insist that our fathers did not make this nation half slave and half free, or part slave and part free. I insist that they found the institution of slavery existing here. They did not make it so, but they left it so because they knew no way to get rid of it at that time.

"When Judge Douglas undertakes to say that, as a matter of choice, the fathers of the government made this nation part slave and part free, he assumes what is historically a falsehood. More than that: When the fathers of the government cut off the source of slavery by the abolition of the slave trade, and adopted a system of restricting it from the new territories where it had not existed, I maintain that they placed it where they understood, and all sensible men understood, it was in the course of ultimate extinction.

A Further Question

"And when Judge Douglas asks me why it cannot continue as our fathers made it, I ask him why he and his friends could not let it remain as our fathers made it? It is precisely all I ask of him in relation to the institution of slavery, that it shall be placed upon the basis that our fathers placed it upon.

". . . I hope nobody has understood me as trying to sustain the doctrine that we have a right to quarrel with Kentucky, or Virginia, or any of the slave states, about the institution of slavery — thus giving the judge an opportunity to make himself eloquent and valiant against us in fighting for our rights. [I have] neither the inclination to exercise, nor the belief in the existence of, the right to interfere with . . . Kentucky or Virginia in doing as they please with slavery. . . . Then what becomes of all his eloquence in behalf of the rights of states, which are assailed by no living man?"

916s At 106—

Will Sloan, Ex-Slave, Goes To Join 'Marster'

BY JAMES WILEY

"Lawd, when I comes to die, gimme Jesus."

Will Sloan heard the cotton pickers sing that a century ago on a plantation in the Mississippi Delta.

This week his time came. He was 106 when he died.

The white-bearded former slave lived near Warrior in a tiny tumble-down shack with a couple of roosters, 32 hens, an undetermined number of "biddies", and an old tom cat.

Six weeks ago he went to sleep with his feet by the fire. The fire died and his feet froze. One had to be amputated.

"Jes' have to stand it," he said faithfully the day he died. "Jesus gwine make my pillow soft."

He remembered worse days and vividly recalled some of the happiest of his life with his "Marster Sloan."

He was a healthy and witty fellow and his master always had him to tag along behind when he inspected the cotton crop.

"He fed me sweet milk and flapjacks," he recalled. "Ever night I washed his feet before he went to bed."

His favorite tale was the one where he climbed a fence to get a better look at a group of Yankee raiders. It was his job to spy on them.

The soldiers spotted him and tried to make him tell where Sloan kept his food stores.

His mother and grandmother came from "across the water" (Africa), but he was brought up in Christianity.

After the war when he was 21 he came to Alabama and got a job working on the L&N Railroad with 50 other Negroes at a dollar a day. They all slept in boxcars.

Later he turned to coal mining, and when he retired at the age of 81, folks who knew him said there wasn't another man in Alabama who could dig more coal in a day's time.

He married but had no children.

He lived alone for the last years of his life with only a radio to keep him company and an aged notebook on mining which he read meticulously beneath a tiny lightbulb.

He gave God all credit for having lived through 106 cotton plantings.

"There's only one man can cure your troubles." He smiled and pointed to the heavens. "That's de only remedy."

He was probably the last former slave in Alabama.

GONE TO CAMP GROUND — Will Sloan, 106-year-old former slave.

20 1958

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAG

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

THOMAS RODERICK DEW

— Pro Slavery Advocate —

In these columns we have discussed many of the men and arguments against slavery. We might look at some who favor the institution. The great argument was that it was a blessing from the point of view of economics both to the planter and slave himself. One writer who takes that point of view is Thomas Roderick Dew, a professor at the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Virginia.

SAVAGE

He belonged to one of the early families in the state of Maryland. His father was born there in 1753 but did not remain there very long, but moved to the King and Queen country, Virginia. Thomas Dew's father was a young man when he left Maryland and devoted his attention to farming and money [illegible] He [illegible] purchased a farm which he called Dewsville. Soon after moving to the old Dominion, he married Lucy Gatewood, a native of King and Queen county. They had ten children, several of whom came to distinction. The father fought in the American Revolution and was a captain in the war of 1812, and when he died he was the leading figure in his community.

Young Thomas Roderick Dew perhaps grew up as most planters sons. He seems not to have advanced so far in his education for when he went to William and Mary College he was placed in the grammar grades. He remained there until graduation with the degree of A. B. in 1826. After graduation, he went to Europe and observed its customs for a period of two years. This was what was considered part of a planter's son's education.

In 1827, Thomas Roderick Dew was appointed to one of the six chairs in the college as professor of political law. This included many of the subjects which today we teach as separate departments even in the smallest college. The subjects which came under his teaching were: History, Metaphysics, Natural and National Law, Government and political economy. Political Economy was taught at William and Mary as early as 1798 which was much earlier than in many other American colleges in all probability. The text which was used by the time Thomas Roderick taught the subject at William and Mary was Adam Smith's book "The Wealth of the Nations" which had recently come from the press and used as a text book for his courses. Dew gave recognition to this subject and might be called the professor of political economy. His salary was $1,000 a year which was probably the average salary for a professor at that time. He lived in the dormitory with the other bachelors. In 1829, he delivered a series of lectures to the senior class on the Restrictive System, which was published in that same year under the title "Lectures on the Restrictive System." In these lectures, he upheld the free-trade argument which he supported by the physiocrats and the work of Adam Smith. This could not go unnoticed for those who did agree with this were led by Mathew Corey and the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of National Industry. Dew's argument was if the north pushed for protection that there would be a separation of the sections of the United States because their political philosophy was different.

There was another subject which concerned Dew and was linked with his economic philosophy and that was slavery. In 1832, he published his Review of the Debates in the Virginia Legislature in 1831 and 1832. It is better known under the title, "The Pro Slavery Argument. Not all the members of the faculty took this point of view. George Wythe and St. George Tucker who were Dew's predecessors on the faculty had been anti-slavery men. This proslavery argument by Dew reflected the interest of the tide water counties of Virginia. There are some who felt that Dew proved too much and as a result the school lost its place of leadership and the capital was moved from Williamsburg to Richmond where it has been since that time. It had influence on the college the number of students to one hundred and almost all of the prestige which originally had belonged to William and Mary.

Dew wrote for his students a Digest of the Laws and Manners and Institutions of the Ancient and Modern nations. This was printed for the public in 1853, after his death. Herbert Adams, the famous professor of History at John Hopkin University in Baltimore said that Dew's teaching exhibited a lively appreciation of human institution when his contemporaries were following dry chronologies. J. D. DeBow said of Dew that his writing on institutions of slavery placed the whole south under a debt of gratitude to him. There is little doubt he did much to give the south support for slavery. Thomas Roderick Dew is one of the greatest men of the south and did much to add to the literature and history of the section and became the basis for any of the arguments of Calhous as he set up form the philosophy of the south on slavery.

Our People

PAGES FROM HISTORY by MELVIN TAPLEY

MAJOR

Martin Robinson Delany

Amsterdam News 8-7

FREDERICK DOUGLASS SAID OF MAJOR DELANY: "I THANK GOD FOR MAKING ME A MAN SIMPLY; BUT DELANY THANKS HIM FOR MAKING HIM A BLACK MAN." MAJOR DELANY, HARVARD MED SCHOOL GRAD AND 1ST NEGRO FIELD OFFICER IN CIVIL WAR, DEVOTED HIS LIFE TO IMPROVING CONDITIONS FOR THE RACE. GRANDPARENTS WERE AN AFRICAN CHIEFTAIN AND A PRINCE OF THE NIGER. HE GAINED EARLY FAME FOR SKILLFUL SERVICES DURING OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN PITTSBURGH. BESIDES HIS PRACTICE, HE PUBLISHED A WEEKLY JOURNAL, 'MYSTERY.' EXPLORED CENTRAL AMERICA AND AFRICA. BECAME MEMBER OF FREEDMEN'S BUREAU, A CUSTOMS INSPECTOR IN CHARLESTON, S.C., AND A TRIAL JUDGE! WROTE SEVERAL BOOKS ON THE NEGRO & ON EXPLORATIONS, WAS INTERESTED IN AFRICAN COLONIZATION. INVENTED A LOCOMOTIVE DEVICE BUT COULDN'T PATENT IT.

WALTER T. DIXON

BALTIMORE'S FIRST NEGRO COUNCILMAN TO BE ELECTED IN 24 YEARS! DEAN AND CO-FOUNDER OF THE FAMOUS CORTEZ PETERS SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, HAS SIX DEGREES. MR. DIXON, WHO WAS ELECTED FROM THE 4TH DISTRICT (1955), IS FIRST NEGRO DEMOCRAT TO HOLD THIS POSITION!

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAG

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

ARCHIBALD HENRY GRIMKE

— A Militant Race Man —

The subject of our sketch this week is one of the militant race fighters who belongs to our generation. He was the product of the double standard which he so much opposed in his writing. He was the son of Henry Grimke of South Carolina and a beautiful slave girl, Nancy Weston. Archibald Henry Grimke was born near Charleston on August 17, 1849. When his father, Henry Grimke, died, young Archibald was entrusted to the care of his white half brother.

After the Civil War closed, young Grimke who was then only sixteen years old left South Carolina and moved north. He was determined to secure an education. Much of this attempt to secure an education had to be by his own effort, however, he did get some help from friends

SAVAGE

The school young Grimke selected was Lincoln university, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1870 and Master of Arts in 1872. He continued his education at the Harvard Law school from which he was graduated in 1874, with the degree of LL.B. His aunt, Sarah Moore Grimke, gave him some assistance in his quest of a law education.

In 1875, Grimke settled in Boston and began the practice of his profession and soon became a very prominent figure in Negro affairs.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was organized and it took on well in Boston and became effective in that city. Grimke became so active he was made vice-president of the entire organization. He was always an active and prominent member until the day of his death. By 1919, he had been so active in the fight for Negro rights he was given a testimonial by his fellow citizens in Washington. At the same time he was awarded the Spingarn Medal, which is the highest honor bestowed on a citizen of African descent by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This award goes annually to some outstanding Negro for the effort which he has made in the interest of Negroes or in the field of race relations. In spite of his success as a lawyer, he found time for both his race work and writing.

From 1883 to 1885, he was editor of a paper devoted entirely to the welfare of the Negro. The name of the paper was The Hub which was published in Boston. This paper offered him an opportunity to start his life-long crusade against prejudice, discrimination, and the double standard of sex morality. He fought these all of his life.

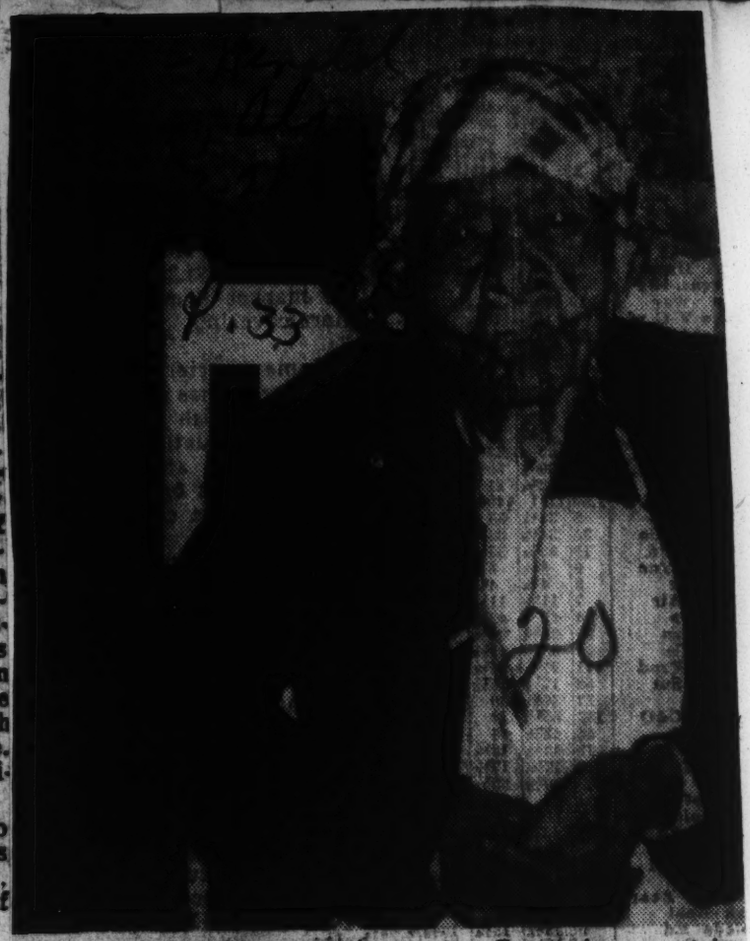
He was appointed by President Cleveland as American Counsel to Santa Domingo in 1894, in which post he served until 1898. Grimke retired at that time because the Republicans came into power with the election of McKinley. In 1899, he went back to Boston and devoted a great deal of his attention to the question of the Negro vote. He fought for this throughout the rest of his long career for he felt that many of the problems of the Negro could be solved if the Negro were given the right to vote.

In that same year, he addressed an open letter to President McKinley in which he stated the Negro's point of view with clearness. This letter was written in behalf of the Colored National League. From this point on, he devoted himself largely to writing on the problem of the Negro race. Much of his writing was done in connection with the work of the American Negro Academy of which he was president from 1903 to 1916.

Archibald Henry Grimke was a writer of more than passing ability. His best known works were "The Life of Charles Sumner" and "The Scholar in Politics in 1892". He wrote many articles and pamphlets on the history of the anti-slavery movement. He also wrote a series of articles for the Boston Herald, Boston Traveler, and the Atlantic Monthly. Some of his other writings were "The Right on the Scaffold," or the "Martyrs of 1822," which appeared in 1901. This was a sympathetic life story of Telemaque (Denmark) Wesley, who was the leader of an uprising of slaves in that year. This uprising would have been successful had it not been for the betrayal of faithful slave. It was better worked out than any of the many attempts of Negroes to throw off their yoke of slavery. The Ballotless victim of One Party System 1913, which dealt with the discrimination at the polls. The Sex Question and Race Segregation papers of American Negro Academy in 1915. This was an incident of the double standard a position which he fought against all of his life. In 1915, he also wrote the Ultimate Criminal.

In 1924, he wrote "The Negro Case against the Republic." This proved to be his last major work, but he fought for the welfare of the race until his death in 1930.

Grimke held many positions on boards and organizations and is known as a lawyer, author, and publisher of note. He is one of our best known leaders.



STILL AROUND—Mary Ann Gee, who says she will be 105 next month, lives alone near Carbon Hill, in Walker County. (Photo by Fikes)

Ex-Slave, 102, Dies In Toledo

TOLEDO, Ohio — (ANP) — Mrs. Cynthia Mays, 102, who was born before the Civil War in Lebanon, Ky., died here last week.

According to her daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Claudsby, her mother was 5 or 6 when fighting was still in progress and often told of the fight near her home.

Mrs. Mays came to Toledo in 1915 and was a member of Third Baptist church.

The body was sent to Lebanon for services and burial.

'Aunt Gee' To Be 105 In May

Special to The Post-Herald

CARBON HILL, March 20— Mary Ann Gee, known as "Aunt Gee" here, probably is Walker County's oldest person.

The Negro woman says she will be 105 next May.

She was born, she says, a slave child near Livingston, Ala., in 1853, and was abandoned in the woods, where she was found and taken to raise by other slaves.

She was 10 years old when the slaves were freed.

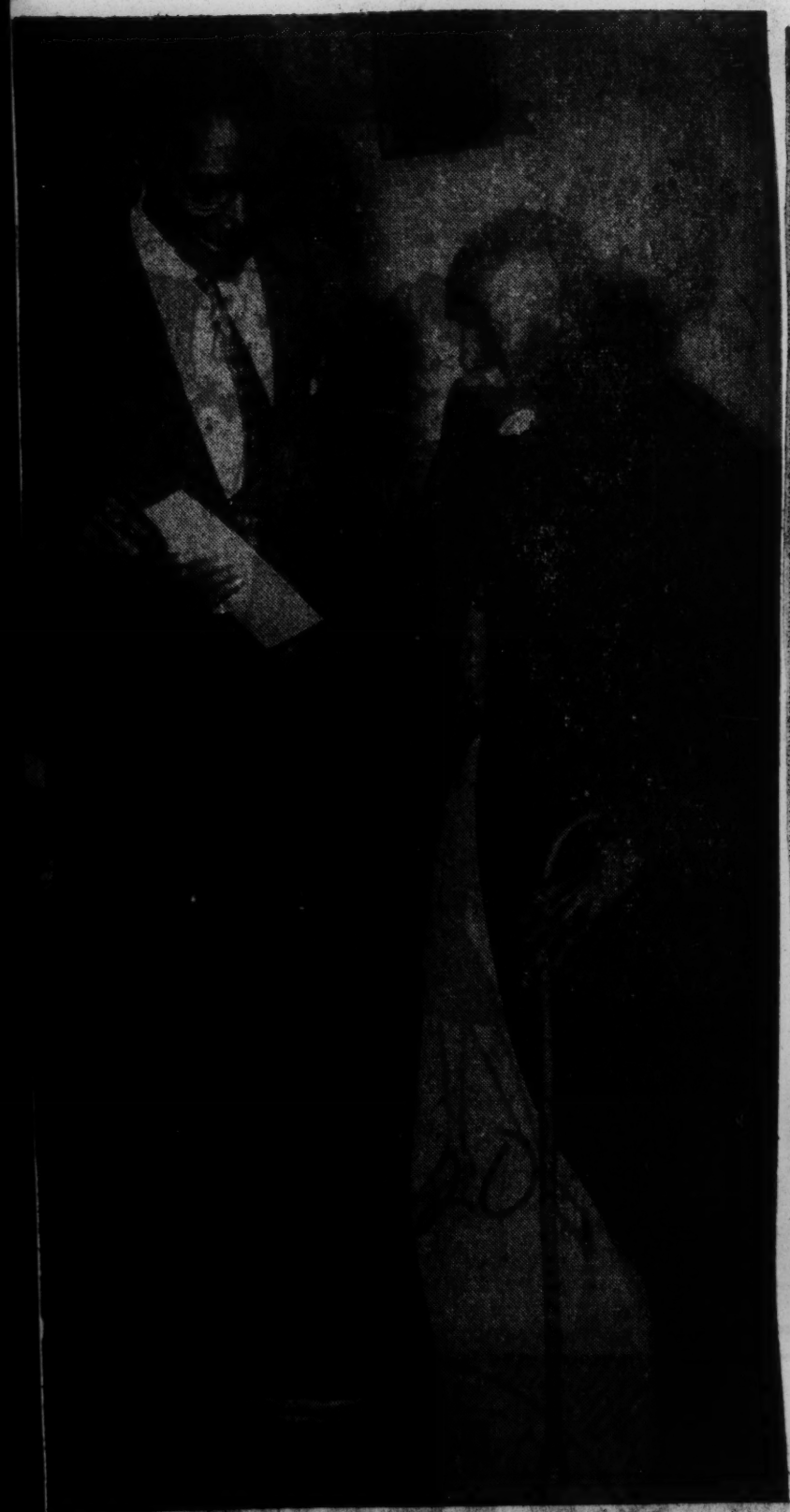
Aunt Gee says she was married when she was a young girl, but can't remember exactly when. Her five children, all boys, now are dead.

She lives alone here and does her own housework and shopping. Her sole support is her welfare check, which, she says, at times has been as low as $7 a month.

The aged Negro woman can see and hear very well, and quickly told a reporter:

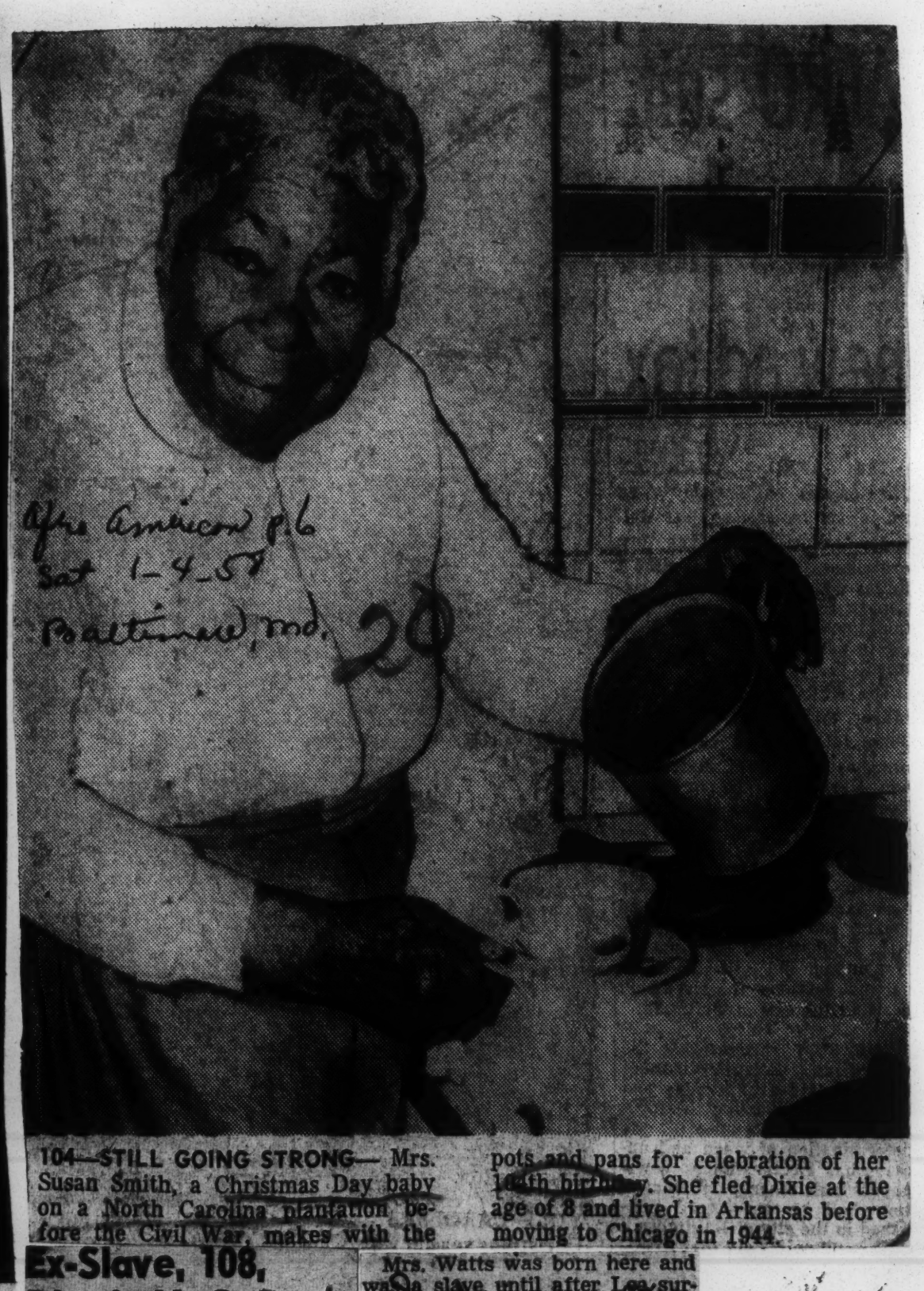
"Stop talking so loud, I can hear you."

20 1958



OLDEST LIVING SLAVE

Among the "95'ers" honored Wednesday morning at the 95th Emancipation Proclamation program at the Alabama State College, was 100-year-old John Rostick, who was the 11-year-old slave of Dr. Lundy of Atlanta, Ga. when the Proclamation was signed by President Abraham Lincoln. Here he is receiving a certificate of honor and a money gift from Prof. H. E. Pierce who paid the ex-



104—STILL GOING STRONG— Mrs. Susan Smith, a Christmas Day baby on a North Carolina plantation before the Civil War, makes with the pots and pans for celebration of her 104th birthday. She fled Dixie at the age of 8 and lived in Arkansas before moving to Chicago in 1944.

Ex-Slave, 108, Dies in N. C.

NORTH WILKESBORO, N. C.—Mrs. Laura Anne (Aunt Laura) Whittington Watts, who was born in slavery and was believed to be Wilkes County's oldest citizen, died recently at the home of a granddaughter in Wilkesboro at the age of 108.

Mrs. Watts was born here and was a slave until after Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Va. She outlived her husband, Henry Watts, who died 65 years ago, and five children.

THEY ARE NOT FORGOTTEN

Honorees at the 95th Emancipation Proclamation celebration held at the Alabama State College Wednesday morning were the "95'ers:" Isom Seay, 105-year-old ex-slave of Burkeville (Uncle Ike); John Rostick, 106-year-old and Jerry Norris, 101 years old. [illegible] St. Holding their certificates of honor and their monetary gifts, they were a little perplexed but happy at the attention they received during this observance.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University Jefferson City, Mo.)

JAMES C. FARLEY

—Photographer And Prominent Citizen Of Virginia—

Virginia has turned out many prominent Negro citizens. In the early days this state gave to the world Nat Turner who made the most significant protest before the Civil War. It came nearest to success of any protest made by Negroes before the war between the states. John Jasper, the great religious leader, was among those who were leaders from the old dominion. Another in this class was James C. Farley, who became a citizen of distinction in the city of Richmond.

He was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, August 10, 1854. His parents were slaves. This is a case where we know the date of birth in spite of the restriction of slavery. In most cases it has been very difficult for us to know when slaves were born and when they died.

Prof. Savage

Couldn't Find Solution

In 1861, the contest between the north and the south had become so difficult that it was obvious that soon a solution had to be found or war would be the result. No solution could be found, and the south fired upon Fort Sumpter, which was the beginning of the Civil War.

James Farley's mother moved to Richmond in this year, and the history of James C. Farley might be said to have started here. His mother secured a job as a storekeeper at the Columbia hotel in Richmond. His early occupation was an assistant to a candlemaker. His specific job was to make the strings secure and make the pans ready for the hot grease.

In spite of the fact he had to work, he had a burning desire to secure an education and the only way this could be done was at night. He went to an elderly cook who taught him from an old linen book. Here he was able to secure the fundamentals of an education. Later the war was over, and schools were set up for Negroes, and soon there were public schools in many places, and young Charles was able to attend the public school.

Taught By Whites

These schools were taught by whites, which was the case in Richmond for a long time. As late as 1920, some of the Negro schools had white principals. Farley could attend this school only three years because his mother was a widow and could not help him, and indeed, poverty forced him to strike out for himself. He wanted an education, but he had to sustain himself in every way he could and not look to his mother for help.

He was apprenticed to learn the bakers trade which was the way industrial education was secured in those days. Today, it is the intention of those who give such training that a certain amount of formal education should go along with the industry. The trouble with young Charles was he did not like the bakers trade because of the amount of work associated with it, and he became disgusted and gave it up.

Took Up Photography

He next turned his attention to the photographic business. His first job was in the chemical department of a photo shop. By May, 1872, Farley had become thoroughly acquainted with the business and was employed as an operator in the establishment of G. W. Davis, one of the well known firms in the city of Richmond. Young Farley soon ran into difficulty with prejudice.

There was at the time four white employes who objected to Farley's employment. When Farley had been there a short time, they notified D. W. Davis that they would not work if Farley were employed any longer. This ultimatum was given to G. W. Davis on Saturday night, and he met with the men on Sunday morning and asked what the difficulty was.

This of course was not expected by the men so they answered by saying that Farley had assumed a disagreeable attitude, but they did not tell what that attitude was. Davis showed Farley the document and Farley offered to quit so that the work could go on, but Davis would not let him, but let the others resign or requested their resignation.

Two Did The Work

Davis and Farley did the work and kept up with the orders better than the four men had been able to do them. Business was progressing so well that Davis established a cheaper priced gallery and employed several white men to take the place formerly held by Farley and paid them very good salaries. These men soon left and he had to call back Farley in 1879 and put him in charge of the gallery. In that position he was very successful.

His work got honorable mention at fairs and exhibitions. In 1884, his work was exhibited at the Colored Industrial fair held in Richmond, Va., and received the first prize. His work was greatly admired wherever it was exhibited.

Farley was a member of the famous First Baptist church and was a deacon in that church until his death. He was one of the outstanding citizens of Richmond.

20 1958

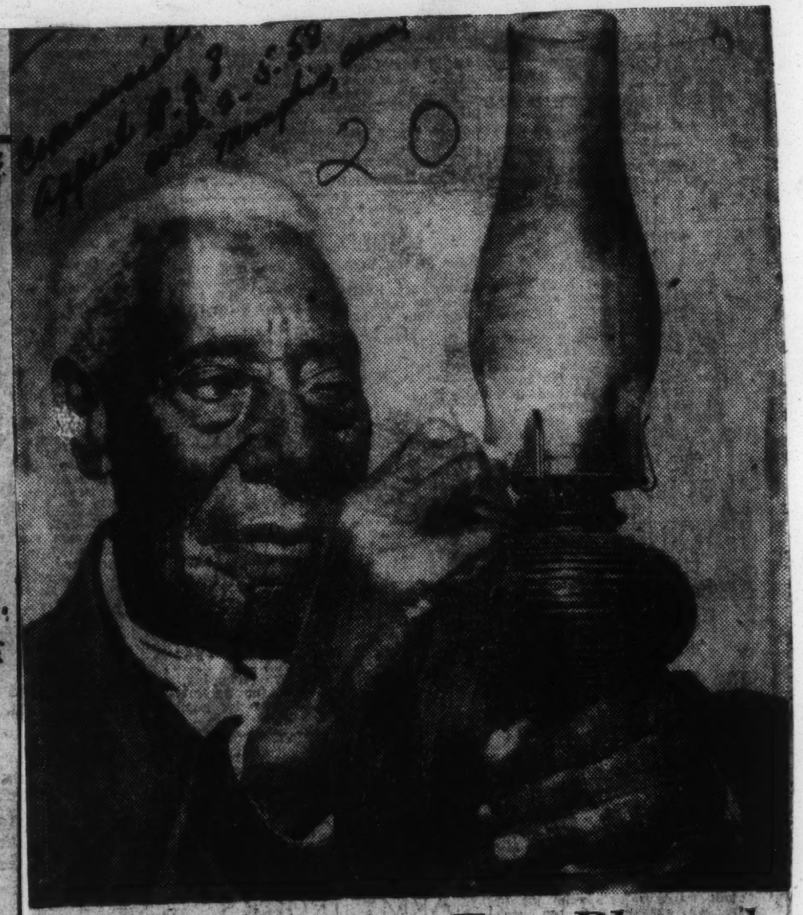
Things You Should Know

William H. LEWIS

Dem. 2-1-58

...A GRADUATE OF AMHERST AND HARVARD, HE SERVED COMMENDABLY AS A MEMBER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE AND AS ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF BOSTON! AGAINST OVERWHELMING PROTEST, W. H. TAFT, (OUR 27TH. PRESIDENT--FROM 1909 TO 1913), APPOINTED HIM ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES!

CONFIDENTIAL



Satisfied's Not Too Pleased

Former slave W. T. Satisfied Donethegotaway celebrated his 103rd birthday at Dallas yesterday with some sage observations. Satisfied said, "Money, education, television and pride done ruint the United States." About the only thing Satisfied was satisfied with was his name. He chose it himself way back when he was only 21.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

GEORGE FRENCH ECTON

In the South, after the Civil War, it was not an unusual thing for Negroes to be found in the state legislatures and other offices in the southern states. This was true because the South had not then taken over the control of the states which had been in rebellion against the Union.

These newly emancipated Negroes, according to Dr. H. Foster of Tuskegee Institute to the effect that race relations are worsening in the South and that lines of communication between the races are not nearly so numerous or easily used as

Prof. Savage

at Winchester Clark county in 1846 on the eve of the Civil War. He was the son of Antonio and Martha George Ecton. He, like most Negro boys in Kentucky, was born and grew up in slavery. He did small chores about the farm while very young, but when he became older he was made a full fledge hand on that Kentucky plantation. In spite of the fact he was a slave he took pride in doing well whatever was assigned to him.

When he was almost 16, the Civil War broke out. His state of Kentucky became a home of contention for the contending armies. George stayed in Kentucky until about 1854 when he along with a friend decided to strike for their freedom. A Negro who wanted to move from one place to another had to have a pass written by some white person. These young Negroes were able to secure a set of free papers which had been written by a white abolitionist.

This was necessary to enable Negroes to move from one place to another. When George French Ecton and his friend left home, they had only about 30 dollars. The nearest town where there was rail service was Paris, Kentucky which was 18 miles away. They walked most of this distance. Here, they boarded a train for Cincinnati and many times were forced to show their free papers.

They did not remain here very long, but secured employment on a packet plying between Cincinnati and Wheeling. It carried all kinds of freight, but its principle cargo was iron and salt. This occupation was not his liking and he went into the hotel business until he was stricken with small pox which was raging in Cincinnati. He soon returned to good health because of care given by one of his nurses.

This noble man had realized that he did not have one of the things he had to have, an education. He began attending night school. The school was in the suburbs of the city and was taught by a Miss Luella Brown. He made rapid progress as might have been expected of one who was willing to work all day and take part of the night to study.

He kept up his studies with teachers and reading until he left Ohio. In October, 1873, he went to Chicago to take over a hotel dining room in the Hotel Woodruff. This was the time in the United States when the American plan was in operation. On that plan one could eat as much as he desired for one price. That for the most part is a thing of the past, and now a person buys what he wants, and the many course dinners have passed.

Working in this job gave George French Ecton some popularity, or else he never could have been considered for public office. When he offered himself for the 35th General Assembly of Illinois, he was elected. When he took office, he was devoted to the task of representing the people of Illinois. He was not an orator and did not undertake that task, but left it to others.

He was a good listener and an intelligent voter and close student of the problem which came before the committees of which he was a member, and tried to understand the problems which came before the assembly. In this session, he made a good success.

He was also a good business man and was able to save and purchase property valued at more than ten thousand dollars in 1887. The economy which he had learned when he was young stood him in good stead in later life.

George French Ecton married Miss Pattie Allen of Winchester, Kentucky, his birthplace. They did not have any children, but it was a happy home because of their interest in the events which were occurring about them, and their constant association with the youth and intellectual people of the city.

He was a member of the Bethesda Baptist church where he and his wife were very active. He took an active part in Civil and social movements. One of the movements to which he gave much of his attention was the Prudence Crandell club which was a literary society. These societies were very active just before the turn of the century and immediately after the first and second decade of this century.

Ecton was a member in high standing in the Masonic Order and other fraternity orders. He was a man of sterling honesty and boast of his rise from the plow and slavery to the State Legislature.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS' APPRAISAL OF LINCOLN

By VICTOR CALVERTON for ANP

Abraham Lincoln was one of the most controversial figures to become President of the United States. As President he was expected to protect the United States, putting the Union at the height of the crisis ahead of the abolition of slavery.

Frederick Douglass, whose birthday is accepted as Feb. 14 gives Lincoln credit for being against slavery but not in favor of accepting the Negro as the white man's equal. Mr. Douglass' oration in memory of Lincoln April 14, 1876 gives his views of the emancipator. In his address delivered at the unveiling of the Freedmen's Monument in memory of Lincoln in Lincoln Park, Washington, D. C., Mr. Douglass said:

"We are here to express, by appropriate forms and ceremonies our grateful sense of the vast, high and prominent service rendered by Abraham Lincoln both to ourselves and to the white people of the United States. It must be admitted, truth compels us to admit, even here in the presence of this monument we have erected to his memory, Abraham Lincoln was not, in the fullest sense of the word, either our man or our model. In his interests, in his associations, in his habits of thought, and in his prejudices, he was a white man."

SLAVERY QUESTION

Mr. Douglass insisted that Lincoln was elected on one principle alone and that was against the extension of slavery. He even said Lincoln was ready like any other president of the United States to defend slavery in the South and was willing if need be to use troops for that purpose.

Mr. Douglass told the white people "You are the children of Abraham Lincoln. We are at best his step-children; children by adoption, children by forces of circumstances and necessity".

He said his faith in Lincoln "was often taxed and strained to the uttermost, but it never failed." The speaker called attention to Lincoln's statement that "we were the cause of the war" and that he wanted Negroes to leave America, that he refused "to employ our arms in defence of the Union" and that the president showed other signs of no particular interest in freeing slaves, and he said, "we were at times grieved, stunned, and greatly bewildered; but our hearts believed while they ached and bled."

Mr. Douglass discussed the core of Lincoln's place in the thinking

(Continue on Page 2, Col. 6)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

of Negroes of his day when he said

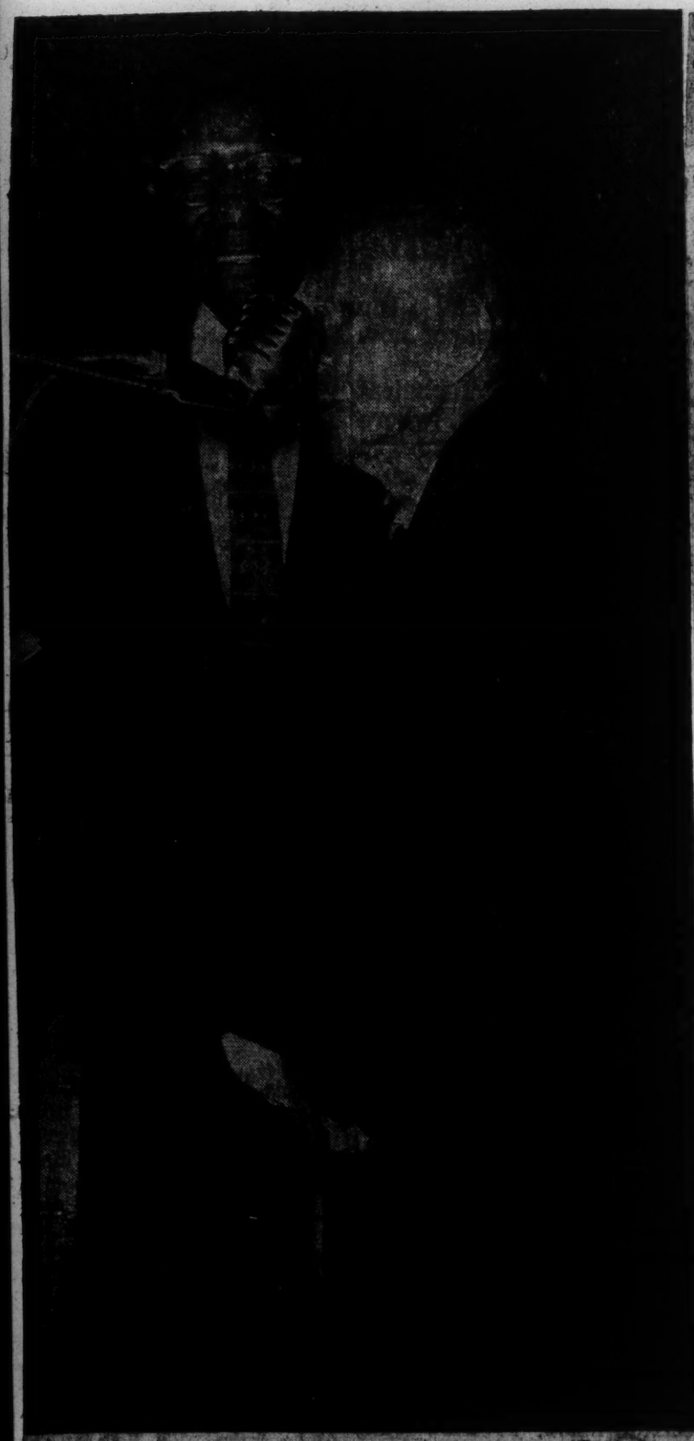
"When, therefore, it shall be asked what we have to do with the memory of Abraham Lincoln, or what Abraham Lincoln had to do with us, the answer is ready, full and complete. Though he loved Caesar less than Rome, though the Union was more to him than our freedom or our race, under his wise and beneficent rule we saw ourselves gradually lifted from the depths of slavery to the heights of liberty and manhood... Under his rule we saw two hundred thousand of our dark and dusky people responding to the call of Abraham Lincoln".....

At one point in Mr. Douglass' address he asserted "Though Mr. Lincoln shared the prejudices of his white fellow countrymen against the Negro, it is hardly necessary to say that in his heart of hearts he loathed and hated slavery."

LINCOLN QUOTED

Quoting Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Douglass continued, "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war shall soon pass away; yet if God wills it continue till all the wealth piled up by two hundred years of bondage shall have been wasted, and each drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid for by one drawn by the sword, the judgments of the Lord, than he did for the freedom or the only an American, he was a citizen of the world and a champion of human freedom.

20 1958



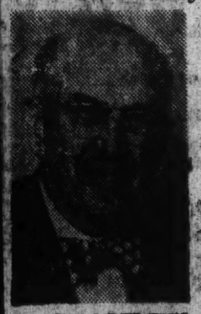
THE FIRST TIME 20

It was a "first" for 101-year-old Jerry Norris, 1152 S. Holt St., as he spoke over the mike during the 93th Emancipation Proclamation celebration at Tullibody Auditorium, Wednesday morning. Standing beside him is Prof. J. E. Pierce who paid tribute to Governor Patt.

Battle Of Chehaw In Macon's Time Of Trouble

By C. M. Stanley
Editor-in-chief, The Alabama Journal

MACON COUNTY'S modern time of trouble has been viewed sympathetically by millions of people. But Macon County has had troubles before, and conquered them.



STANLEY

There were the times when Red Indians were a source of daily trouble until the savages were moved to Oklahoma Territory.

There were years of travel troubles because the stage coach and trail routes traveled by such men as General Lafayette in 1825 were the main lines of communication between the East and Montgomery and the Alabama River.

Another grievous time of trouble for Macon County came in 1864, near the end of the Civil War.

THE BATTLE of Chehaw was not a big battle measured by others of those days, but it was big for Macon County.

Chehaw is on the railroad near Tuskegee. A story told by Chief Justice J. Edd Livingston, of the Alabama Supreme Court will help fix this region and town in mind. Someone at a convention of the American Bar asked Judge Livingston where he lived and the answer was, "Notasulga."

"And where in the world is Notasulga?" was the next question.

"Everybody knows where Notasulga is" explained the jurist. "It's right over there between Loachapoka and Chehaw."

Memphis artist Alley, the Hambone cartoonist, once had a picture with the words: "Dis Negro say he from Loachapoka, Alabama but anyone know dere couldn't be no such place as dat."

All these places figured in the Battle of Chehaw.

WHEN GRANT and Sherman held their conferences in Nashville and Cincinnati in 1864 plans were laid to pierce the South's heart. The chief objective was the devastating and destructive march of Sherman through Georgia, leaving a state in ashes and ruin.

Part of the strategy was to be a swift cavalry raid by Union forces from the Tennessee Valley to central Alabama to destroy the railroad between Montgomery and Opelika, and thus cut off all food and war materials moving through Montgomery to Atlanta. This raid was under the command of Gen. Lovell Harrison Rousseau.

Sherman told Rousseau to avoid battle, to destroy as much of the railroad as possible, and then hurry back and rejoin the Union forces.

The small engagement at Chehaw was the only serious opposition the Confederates were able to make against Rousseau's cavalry.

ROUSSEAU WITH 2,500 picked cavalrymen left Decatur, Alabama Sunday, July 10, 1864, spent the first night at old Somerville in Morgan County, spent the next night on the outskirts of Ashville, and on July 13 crossed the Coosa river at Greensport.

It was at this river crossing that the Spanish explorer Hernando DeSoto crossed the Coosa river in 1540, and where Andrew Jackson crossed it to win the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in 1812.

Here Gen. James H. Clanton with a small force of Confederates offered brief resistance to Rousseau's men on the east side of the river. Here also Rousseau sent 300 unfit horses and all ineffective men back to Guntersville.

TALLADEGA WAS entered without opposition on July 15 in terrifically hot weather. Next day Rousseau's 2,500 raiders crossed the Tallapoosa River at a place known as Stowe's Ferry. On the 17th they pushed through Dadeville and at sunset reached Loachapoka on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. They entered the deserted depot and cut the telegraph wires only a few hours after the passing of the last train bearing Gen. Braxton Bragg to Montgomery. This cavalry force had traveled 250 miles in eight days.

The men were allowed to sleep a few hours, but were roused at 10 p.m. and the wrecking began. Huge fires were made of pine railroad ties and buildings. Rails were heated red hot and twisted out of shape.

SHERMAN IN north Georgia saw an item in an Atlanta paper next day: "The people in Montgomery are in great apprehension about a Yankee raid, and are rushing arms for the defense of the city." Sherman commented: "That means Rousseau."

For miles between Opelika, Auburn, Loachapoka, Notasulga and Chehaw the railroad was destroyed.

ON JULY 18, a furiously hot day, small Confederate forces of old men and boys arrived from Montgomery, and the Battle of Chehaw was waged. It was not a big battle because not much resistance could be offered to the raiders. Rousseau didn't want to fight because his orders were to return quickly when he had destroyed the railroad, but the fight was spirited while it lasted. The casualties were small, no two sets of figures agreeing on the number.

DURING THE next ten days Rousseau's forces moved out of Alabama, through Carrollton and Villa Rica, Georgia, arriving at Marietta July 22.

Macon County had been through another time of trouble but within 60 days the railroad line had been restored and put back into operation.

Best accounts of the Battle of Chehaw are those of Mark E. Fretwell, in the Alabama Quarterly, Winter Issue 1956, and of Capt. William C. Ward, in the Birmingham Age Herald of August 10, 1902.

MATTHEW CARTER

Ohio Man Dies at 106

COLUMBUS, O. — Matthew Carter, a former slave who lived to be 106 years old, was buried here.

He resided with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hawkins, his daughter and son-in-law. A native of Phenix City, Ala., he had lived in Columbus since 1919.

He is survived by seven children, 27 grandchildren and 30 great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Dora Harkness

Hold Last Rites For Woman, 108

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Funeral services were held on Friday from the Upland Street Church of God in Christ for Mrs. Dora Harkness, who died at the age of 108. Elder Stephenson officiated.

Mrs. Harkness, one of the oldest residents of the city, had been a member of the church from which she was buried for many years and died at the home of her stepdaughter, Mrs. Henry Jones, with whom she lived at 106 Paulson Ave.

Born in Owassa, Ala., she often recalled events of Civil War days. Active for her years, Mrs. Harkness walked with a cane as the result of a stroke suffered three years ago.

In addition to her daughter, Mrs. Lena Jones, she is survived by four grandchildren, Mrs. Inez Jones and Lee Blackman of Pittsburg, Mrs. Dorothy Collins, Adamsburg.

MRS. DORA HARKNESS

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

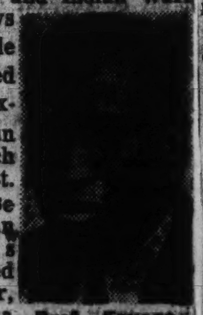
(Professor of History at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.)

JEAN BAPTISTE POINT DUSABLE

—An Early Fur Trader—

Among the many Negroes who were active in the early days of fur industry, none were more important than Jean Point DuSable, a French West Indian mulatto. Many stories have been told of him, some of which cannot be verified. He was said to be the first citizen of Chicago. This statement is made by Mrs. John H. Kenzie whose husband purchased the house built by this Negro trader. The city of Chicago was not then important, it was only a trading post known as Fort Dearborn. It was around this point, the Fort, that DuSable located his house

The accounts of his origin are not clear, one says he was a native of San Domingo, but N. Matson, in his "French and Indian Wars of Illinois, says Point DuSable was an escaped slave from Lexington, Ky. In an affidavit which he made at St. Charles because of some Indian depredations which occurred on Illinois River, he said he was a free mulatto. The date of this affidavit was June 14, 1809. It is of course reasonable to say we do not know his origin and we do not know where he was born and grew to manhood, but when we come across him, he is around the Chicago area.



Prof. Savage

Jean Baptiste Point DuSable's chief occupation seems to have been that of a trader and trapper. Many of the wandering traders went from place to place and left no record of what they were doing This, however, was not true of Jean Baptiste Point DuSable and we are able to give a general idea of where he moved. In 1879, he was in Chicago which was then a very sleepy insignificant town.

In the summer of the same year, he was located on the River Chemin, later known as Trail Creek, probably on the site where Michigan City, Indiana is now located. It was at this place he was arrested by Lieutenant Bennett who had been sent by Arent S. DePeyster of the British army in order to forestall an anticipated attack on Mackinac by the famous George Rogers Clark.

Point DuSable was arrested at this time, it would seem, because of his attachment to the American cause. At that time, he was in the employment of a British trader known as Durand who was chased some land in St. Charles County.

Between the years 1805 and 1813, there were several purchases of land in the city and county of St. Charles. Mrs. Drumm has revealed by the records at the Missouri Historical Society. Most of these were made jointly by Jean Baptiste Point Sable and Baptiste Pointsable. The names were spelled this way to distinguish father and son.

The last days of this Negro trapper and trader are shrouded in mystery and do not always reveal clearly whether it is father or son.

It is clear perhaps that both father and son died in St. Charles. The son died some time prior to February 17, 1814. When the father died is not certain. His account is one of the important men in the fur industry and will be remembered as the first settler in Chicago.

in the Court of Common pleas. He, sometime before 1805 came to Missouri. Mrs. Stella Drumm says the first positive record she was able to find of Jean Baptiste Point DuSable was when she pur-

a guide to a party which was moving to the Illinois Country to work with Lieutenant Bennett. There must have been something in the action of DuSable which would indicate that he was interested in the United States.

His land claims give us some idea of where he lived at different sections of what is known as the Louisiana Country. DuPoint said as early as 1780 he had resided in or near Peoria with his family and had improved a farm of thirty acres located between the old Fort and the New Peoria settlement. In 1783, this wandering trader-farmer was out looking for a new tract of land. It was necessary to satisfy the commissioners that he was a citizen of the United States which he had little trouble proving. By 1790, he is again in Chicago and was probably there from time to time for five or six years. In the year, October 4, 1790, Susanne, the daughter of this farmer and trapper, married Jean Baptiste Pelletiers. The mother was an Indian woman. A child of the union of Susanne and Jean Baptiste Pelletiers was baptized on October 7, 1799 in the Old Cathedral in St, Louis. Jean Baptiste Point DuSable probably did not then live in Missouri, or at least Susanne did not live in St. Louis. The entry states Susanne was a habitant of Chicago.

The wanderings of this restless man continued moving from place to place. In 1796, we find him at Mackinac; when we hear from him again he is a witness or juror on September 29, 1802, St. Clair County, Ill., then Indian Territory

20 1958

Things You Should Know

Wendell PHILLIPS

Advocate P.4
Jackson Miss

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Sat. 5-31-58

ABOLITIONIST LEADER OF THE 1830's

A REMARKABLE SCHOLAR AND ORATOR, HE TRAVELLED AND LECTURED FOR THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES! HE IS THE MAN WHO REFUSED TO SUPPORT A CHURCH THAT WOULD COMPROMISE ON THE SLAVERY ISSUE! HE, THE MAN WHO RENOUNCED A LAW CAREER BECAUSE HE WOULD NOT SWEAR TO UPHOLD A CONSTITUTION WHICH LEGALIZED SLAVERY!

Things You Should Know

Lemuel HAYNES

Call P.19
Kansas City Mo

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Sun. 5-30-58

BORN IN 1753 OF A NEGRO FATHER AND A WHITE MOTHER, HE WAS AS AN INFANT, DESERTED BY HIS MOTHER. AS A YOUTH HE WORKED AND STUDIED AT GRANVILLE, MASS., THEN HE SERVED WELL IN THE REVOLUTION! ON HIS RETURN HE GAVE YEARS OF SERVICE AS A PREACHER TO NON-NEGROES THROUGHOUT NEW ENGLAND. BY 1815 HE WAS FAMOUS AS A MISSIONARY AND AN EXPERT THEOLOGICAL SCHOLAR AND A THEORIST AS WELL!

Wife Of Famed Casey Jones To Be Buried Beside Husband

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Tenn., Bureau

JACKSON, Tenn., Nov. 21.—Mrs. Casey Jones, widow of the railroad engineer famed in song and story, will be buried beside her husband in Calvary Cemetery here at 9:30 Saturday morning.

Mrs. Jones, who was 92, died at 4 Friday morning at a nursing home here. A rosary was said at Griffin Funeral Home Friday night, and Mass will be said at St. Mary's Catholic Church, where she married ill-fated John Luther 'Casey' Jones on Thanksgiving Day in 1886. Father Vincent Hines will say the requiem mass.

Mrs. Jones, the former Miss Janie Brady, was born in Jackson and had lived most of her life here. She met the engineer she later married while serving tables at a boarding house operated by her mother. The white frame home on Chester Street where Casey took his bride has been restored by the city of Jackson and converted into a railroad museum which attracts thousands of visitors annually.

Wreck In 1900

Her husband met death in the famous "Cannonball Express" train wreck on April 30, 1900, near Vaughn, Miss. Sim Webb, Negro fireman. Later told two men who wrote "Casey Jones," a song still known and sung around the world, that Casey told him to jump—which he did, probably saving his life. Hence, the words, "He turned to the fireman and said, 'boy, you'd better jump, 'cause there's two locomotives that's a'going to bump.'"

During her life, Mrs. Jones made personal appearances in most of the major cities in the United States and appeared on numbers of radio and TV networks.

Her last major public appearance was in 1950, when the United States Postoffice Department issued a commemorative stamp in honor of Casey Jones with the first-day issue being handled by the Jackson postoffice.

Son Is Railroader

She leaves a son, Charles B. Jones, who is an employe of the Illinois Central Railroad, the same line his famed father had served; a daughter, Mrs. George McKenzie of Mobile; and a sister, Mrs. W. J. Ryan of Dallas.

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Mrs. Casey Jones

Charles T. TORREY

...GRADUATE OF YALE AND OF ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, HE WENT TO ANNAPOLIS IN THE MIDDLE 1880'S TO REPORT A SLAVEHOLDERS' CONVENTION! FOR THIS HE WAS ARRESTED BUT HE WAS RELEASED ON BAIL. YEARS LATER, HE WAS INDICTED FOR HELPING A SLAVE TO ESCAPE AND SENT TO MARYLAND STATE PENITENTIARY WHERE HE REMAINED 'TIL HIS DEATH.

Cumberland to Raze Civil War Landmark

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 19 (AP)—The 116-year-old Windsor Hotel, one of Cumberland's oldest landmarks which figured in a daring raid in the Civil War, will be demolished next year.

On Feb. 21, 1865, two Union generals were whisked out of Cumberland by Confederate rangers, beneath the noses of 3000 Union troops.

One of them, Maj. Gen. B. F. Kelly, commander of the Military District of West Virginia, was sleeping peacefully in Barnum House, later renamed the Windsor Hotel, when he was captured.

Several doors away in Revere House (now the Kenneweg building) next to the old B&O station, was Maj. Gen. George Crook. He, too, was captured by the daring group of Confederates known as McNeil's Rangers.

The raid led by Lt. John H. McNeil of Hardy County in the South Branch Valley could have developed into a greater sensation in history.

For asleep in the same hotels that night were two Union officers who later became presidents of the United States—Brig. Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes and Major William McKinley.

They were not regarded then as important enough to warrant the extra time that would have been required to make them prisoners.

Except for some remodeling, the Windsor Hotel in the heart of the business district has changed little, according to local historians.

The two-story porches with fancy wire grill patterns have been replaced with brick, but Room 4, where Gen. Kelly slept, and the other sections of the building have changed little.

The 100-room structure will probably be replaced by a parking lot, says a spokesman for The Windsor Hotel Co., but conversion to a commercial building is also being considered.

The hotel was purchased in 1901 from the late Cooley Hedges by three brothers, Matthew J., John P. and Henry Mullaney.

Matthew Mullaney had been operator of the old Oxford House in Washington before returning to Cumberland.

Former Pittsburgher Will Celebrate 100th Birthday

LOS ANGELES—Former Pittsburgher Mrs. Sadie Black Hamilton celebrates her 100th birthday Oct. 20 in Los Angeles, where she and her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Walls, have lived for the past year. One of the most active women in clubdom, she was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

A former Juvenile Court worker, Mrs. Hamilton is one of the first, if not the first, women to graduate from Wilberforce University, where her daughter, Dr. Walls, taught for many years.

When Mrs. Hamilton left Pittsburgh she had lost both legs, yet her cheerful spirit, her indomitable spirit carried her to a new state, among new friends, to start a new life. Chester D. Washington, another former Pittsburgher, visited her recently and says of her, "She continues to be the same great person we all knew back home in Pittsburgh. She is wonderful."

And so Sadie Black Hamilton in her 100th year faces a full century comes Oct. 20.

SADIE BLACK HAMILTON
100 years old

20 1958

Things You Should Know

Call P.17 Fri 2-14-58

John Fletcher HURST

Kansas City, Mo.

1834-1903

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...A.M.E. BISHOP, BORN IN SALEM, MD., A GRADUATE OF DICKINSON COLLEGE AND A STUDENT AT HALLE, GERMANY — HE TAUGHT THEOLOGICAL HISTORY AT DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, MADISON, N.J. / IN 1873 HE BECAME THEIR PRESIDENT / IN 1880 — A BISHOP! WRITER OF MANY TEXTS, HIS OUTSTANDING SCHOLARSHIP WON GREAT AWARDS FOR THE COL- LEGE / IN AND OUT OF THE CHURCH — HE FOUGHT BRAVELY FOR NEGRO RIGHTS!

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University Jefferson City, Mo.)

Call P.16 Kansas City, Mo

GEORGE HENRY EVANS

Reformer

Fri 1-27-56

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Some men take up one phase or one movement and devote their time and effort to that while others, like the subject of our column this week, are interested in reform in many directions. George Henry Evans was born at Bromyard Herefordshire, England, March 25, 1805. The son of George and Sarah White Evans, he lived there until 1820 when he, along with his parents, moved to the United States.

Little is said of his education, but he probably received all the attention in that respect which the average English boy received. When he came to the United States, he became an apprentice to a printer in the city of Ithaca, New York. He, along with his brother, did considerable reading of the work of Thomas Paine and other free thinkers of the day. As a result of this reading, both of these men became confirmed atheist. His brother, Frederick William, after visiting the Shake, became one of the leading members of that body. This change came about in 1830 and of course brought a parting of the ways with his brother, George Henry Evans, for the rest of his life.

SAVAGE

George Henry Evans had now become an editor and writer. In 1822, he edited Man at Ithaca, Working Man's Advocate in the city of New York at various times from 1829 to 1845, the Daily Sentinel and Young America in intervals from 1837 to 1855. His Working Man's Advocate continued reports of the working men's meeting in New York City in October, 1829. He had also in his editorials advocated a working men's ticket.

—

At that time it was thought by many persons that workers could solve all of their problems by the ballot, but that has not been very successful in this country. The editor thought of his paper as being only for the purpose of protecting the interest of that class of citizens.

In 1840, he published the History of the Origin of the Working Men's party in New York. This history had the advantage of pointing out the virtues and disadvantages of the working class organizing for their success. Such a work, he thought, would prevent mistakes from being made.

George Henry Evans was also interested in the agriculture movement. His idea on this was the direct outgrowth of the individualism of Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson. It employed the same theories of natural right to overthrow the power of the landed property that they had employed to bring an end to British rule in America. His argument was that Man's right to life was the source to all other rights. This, he thought, implied the rights to use the material of nature such as light, air, water and soil, and other rights were acquired. In every case he thought man had a right to get one hundred-sixty acres of land which might be one of the sources of the Homestead law.

—

George Henry Evans was not only concerned with the working man, but the question of debts as well. He thought that all laws for collection of debt and the imprisonment for debt should be abolished. This seemed like an extreme position, for if he did not believe in imprisonment for debt it does not seem that there should be objections against the effort at collections.

—

He was against slavery and all the arguments which he had made against agriculture were made against slavery, and he was one of the outstanding advocates of the abolition movement, in New York state. He was opposed to slavery because he felt that all men ought to be free, but he was also concerned because they were opposed to the wage rise and the threat to the labor movement. This is not a strange position, some of the figures in American life were of this group who opposed slavery because it hurt the laboring class whatever the situation. He was an advocate of abolition and did much to aid the northern abolitionist.

—

George Henry Evans held views on agriculture similiar to those of Henry George. He was not unfamiliar with these movements, for from 1837 to his death, he spent a great deal of his time on a farm in New Jersey. It was here he worked out many of his theories of agriculture along with the labor movement, and these were the factors which motivated most of his actions.

—

He condemned monopolies and advocated woman suffrage and advocated the single tax forty years before Henry did. This has always been an interesting theory in the United States. Perhaps it will some day be used in our quest for more and better taxes. George Henry Evans was a reformer in many fields.

A NEW BOOK, OLD BIBLE TO HONOR LINCOLN

20

City Marks Birthday of Civil War President

A new book by a Lincoln scholar, speeches by United States senators, a display of a Lincoln Bible insured for $40,000 — these are some of the ways Chicagoans today will observe the 149th birthday of Abraham Lincoln.

The Chicago Historical so-

ciety's special Lincoln exhibit outlines stages in the prepara- tion of Paul M. Angle's new book, "Created Equal," which comes out today.

Book on Debates

Compiled under the auspices of the society of which Angle is director, it concerns the complete Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858.

In the society's permanent Lincoln gallery are a replica of the parlor of the President's Springfield home and a replica of the room in which he died.

From this fateful room in the Petersen house in Washington, D. C., where Lincoln was carried mortally wounded from Ford's theater, are the original bed, dresser, rocker, and a picture.

Sen. Dirksen to Speak

"The State of the Union Today" will be outlined by Sen. Dirkse n[R., Ill.] for the Lincoln day meeting of the Cook County Young Republicans in the La Salle hotel.

The Women's Republican club of the 13th Congressional district has invited Sen. Mundt [R., S. D.] to address its Lincoln program at 1702 Chicago av., Evanston.

The tragedy of the assassination will be retold by Atty. Capelle H. Damrell at the annual Lincoln birthday memorial sponsored by the Cook County Grand Army of the Republic at 2 p. m. in Memorial hall of the downtown public library.

Shop Displays Bible

The Lincoln Bible, presented to the President July 4, 1864, is in the window of the Moody Book shop, 107 S. Clark st., an affiliate of the Moody Bible institute, which was loaned the Bible by Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn.

Of blue vlevet, its cover beras a brass plate showing a

Lincoln Bible

[TRIBUNE Photo]

Merrill Bixby viewing Bible, once owned by President Lincoln, at Moody Bible institute, where it is on loan from Fisk university.

Negro lad greeting Lincoln. On the back, another plaque bears the legend: "To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, the friend of universal freedom, from the loyal coloured people of Baltimore [Md.] as a token of respect and gratitude."

A curious Lincoln "memorial" has been planned by Park Forest. Trustees decided to name a yet undeveloped Lincolnwood section, where 1,100 homes will be built near Lincoln hwy. Streets and courts will recall persons associated with Lincoln, such as Seward, Stratton, Rutledge, Sherman, Lee, and Grant, and locales, Gettysburg, Springfield, New Salem, and the states where Lincoln lived, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois.

Things You Should Know

John Fletcher
New Orleans La.
HURST
Sat. 3-1-58
20 1834-1903

...A.M.E. BISHOP, BORN IN SALEM, MD., A GRADUATE OF DICKINSON COLLEGE AND A STUDENT AT HALLE, GERMANY --HE TAUGHT THEOLOGICAL HISTORY AT DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, MADISON, N.J. / IN 1873 HE BECAME THEIR PRESIDENT / IN 1880 — A BISHOP! WRITER OF MANY TEXTS, HIS OUTSTANDING SCHOLARSHIP WON GREAT AWARDS FOR THE COLLEGE! IN AND OUT OF THE CHURCH — HE FOUGHT BRAVELY FOR NEGRO RIGHTS!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Luke had a bad heart and died after a week in a hospital.

Ft. Valley Citizen, 104 Years Old, Dies

FT. VALLEY, Ga. — Citizens of Fort Valley paid last tribute to Mrs. Amanda Savage, who died recently at the age of 104 years in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Miller, in Fort Valley.

Officiating at the funeral services were the Rev. Julius C. Simmons, minister, Trinity Baptist Church, who delivered the eulogy; Dr. C. V. Troup, Dr. Catherine Duncan Berry and Dr. W. W. E. Blanchet.

112-Year-Old Ex-Slave Dies Of Heart Ailment

DELAND, Fla. (AP)—Joe Luke died Sunday, a month and a day short of his 112th birthday.

Luke was a former slave and said he was born Dec. 2, 1847, in Coosa County, Ala. He often told about watching Sherman when that Northern general marched through the countryside during the Civil War.

Ex-Slave Buried In Dunlap, Kas.

DUNLAP, Kas. — (UPI) — Abner Johnson, 96, born in slavery in Missouri, died Saturday in a Council Grove hospital.

Abner claimed he lived on a plantation at Vicksburg, Miss., and remembered [illegible] visit by both Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses [illegible].

He came to this area [illegible] mother after the Civil War. Funeral services were held Monday and burial was in the cemetery of the African Methodist church.

Ex-Slave, Who Saw Civil War Dies At 109

CHICAGO — (ANP) — A Negro woman who spent her girlhood as a slave in Alabama died here in Chicago last week, a grandson gave her age as 109.

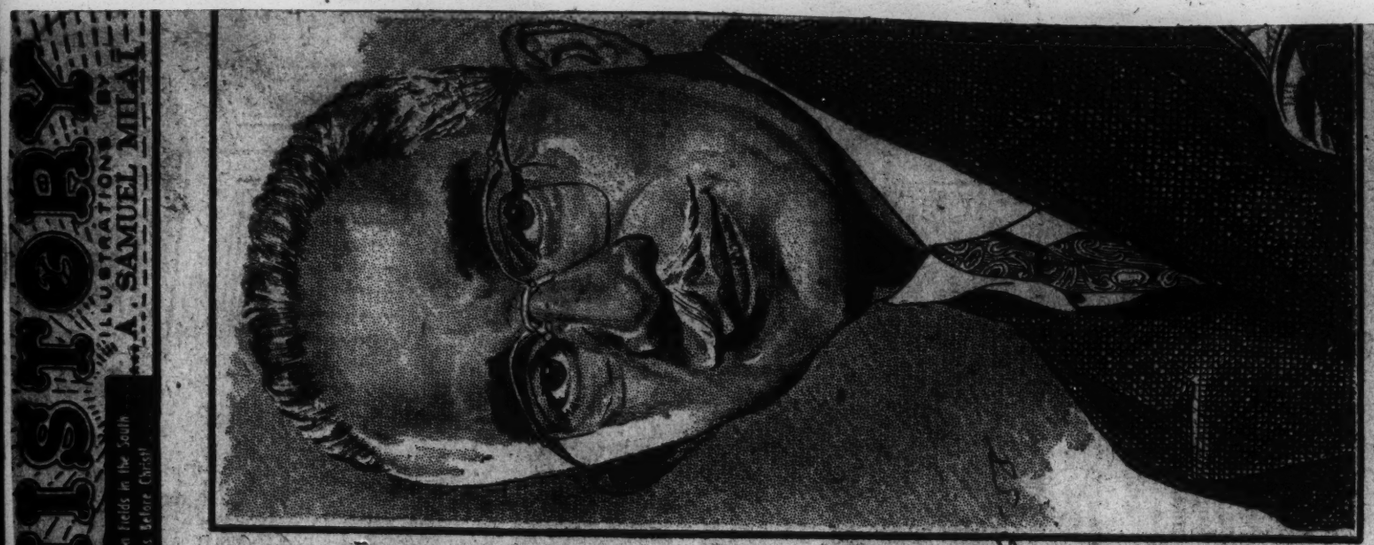
Robert Willis, 62, said his grandmother, Mrs. Alabama Willis fixed her age [illegible] remembering that she was 14 years old when she first heard other slaves discuss Abraham [illegible] Proclamation in 1863.

Mrs. Willis never learned to read or write, and she spent most of her adult life in Corinth, Miss. She came to Chicago in 1945.

She told of having seen Yankee soldiers roving the countryside on horseback during the War Between the States. She never identified the community where she lived as a child.

She is also survived by a great-grandson, George Willis, 42.

20 1958


KNOW YOUR HISTORY
By: J. A. ROGERS
Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields in the South
Back Thousands of Years Before Christ
ILLUSTRATION
A. SAMUEL MEAD

Charles C. DAWSON

ONE OF AMERICA'S ABLEST ARTISTS. GRADUATED WITH HONORS, CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE. WON SEVERAL FIRST PRIZES AMONG THEM CHARLES PETERSON AND EAMES McVEAGH FOR BEST PORTRAIT. WAS CURATOR, CARVER MUSEUM, TUSKEGEE. HIS TRAVELLING EXHIBIT SHOWN IN SOUTH AFRICA AND IN THE U.S. SERVED AS LIEUTENANT IN WORLD WAR I. AUTHOR: "A B C OF GREAT NEGROES," AND "THE NEGRO IN ART." LIVES IN BUCKS COUNTY, PA. NEIGHBOR AND FRIEND OF FAMOUS PEARL BUCK.

Courier p 1/18
Pittsburg Pa

The BOWIE KNIFE
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Civil War Records Film-Filming Requested

Associated Press

Rep. Fred Schwengel (R., Iowa) yesterday proposed making film copies of a batch of Civil War records smuggled into a Washington theater basement during a row between a President and a Secretary of War.

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Schwengel's bill would authorize spending $50,000 a year to reproduce these Civil War documents on film so they would be more readily available to scholars.

Among the first to be photographed, Schwengel said, would be files of telegrams to and from the field handled by Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton.

Schwengel quoted from reminiscenses of Stanton's confidential secretary, Albert E. H. Johnson.

Stanton, who had established control over military communications and had the telegraph office physically moved into the War Department despite grumblings of some generals, kept detailed files of the messages.

The Secretary said Stanton later fell out with President Andrew Johnson, and "directed me to get a wagon after office hours and have the boxes in which I kept the volumes under lock, taken to the theater in which President Lincoln was assassinated and then occupied by the Surgeon General, and store them in the vault and keep the key."

After Stanton resigned, the key was delivered to the adjutant general.

Also among the records are telegrams sent by Lincoln in the year before his death, the document file of Gen. Robert E. Lee while in command of Virginia state forces early in the war, and telegram and letter files of the Union and Confederate Secretaries of War and Navy.

Henson Beat Perry To The North Pole, Informant Holds

BALTIMORE, (NNPA)—Matthew Henson, a native Marylander, was the real discoverer of the North Pole on April 6, 1909, according to H. M. Frisby.

Mr. Frisby, head of the science department at Douglass High School here and correspondent for the Afro during World War II, discovered the information at a meeting of the Kosmathian Club last week.

He said that Henson, and not Admiral Robert E. Peary, was the first to set foot on the North Pole.

The local teacher had made 14 trips in the past 14 years to every

Rites Held For Ex-Slave 110 Years Old

Carthage, Texas — Funeral rites for Mr. Willis Jackson, an ex-slave who was 110 years old, were held recently at Pleasant Valley Baptist church here. The Rev. J. Jones of Marshall, Texas eulogized his life. Remarks were made by the pastor of Pleasant Valley, the Rev. Mr. Staples. Flowers and messages were sent by many notables of the city including the mayor and other city officials.

Mr. Jackson was born in 1848 of slave parentage, in Mansfield, La. After the death of his mother he was taken by the Payton family in Carthage in 1950. Twenty-eight of the children preceded him in death.

He was married to Miss Julia Ann Bremmitt, who was 15 years old at the time and was also a slave. They became the parents of 36 children. Following the signing of the emancipation, the Jacksons and four of the children moved to Carthage where the remaining 32 children were born. Mrs. Jackson died in 1928.

At an early age Mr. Jackson joined Pleasant Valley Baptist church and, at the time of his death, was the oldest deacon there. He was also the oldest Negro in Panola county and was the owner of a 300-acre farm.

He was a former Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of The World. A family reunion was held

Mr. Jackson had been in failing health since the death of his wife but only seriously ill since 1957.

The surviving children are Mrs. Otis Daniels and Mrs. Nancy Jackson, both of Kansas City, Kas., Rev. J. B. Jackson of Marshall, Texas, C. C. Jackson; Mrs. Mary Jones of Los Angeles, Mrs. Martha Garmer of Many, La. and Mrs. Equilla Barber of Kansas City and Mrs. Doris Daniels of Little Rock.

YOUR HISTORY

BY L.A. ROGERS — ILLUSTRATIONS BY A. SAMUEL MILAI

Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields in the South
Back Thousands of Years Before Christ!

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Courier, P. 13 - Sat 4-12
Pittsburgh, Pa

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20 1958

Things You Should Know

E. Simms CAMPBELL

BORN IN ST. LOUIS, EDUCATED IN CHICAGO — WHILE ATTENDING ENGLEWOOD H.S., HE WON A CITY-WIDE CONTEST OF NEWSPAPER CARTOONS! HE WORKED IN THE POST OFFICE AND AS A DINING CAR WAITER TO PAY FOR HIS FURTHER EDUCATION AT LEWIS INSTITUTE, UNIV. OF CHICAGO AND CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE! TODAY HE IS CELEBRATED, ACCOMPLISHED AND ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST WIDELY-SYNDICATED ARTISTS!

Summit Conference Idea Is 128 Years Old

There's nothing new under the sun, and that includes the Summit Conference. The NAACP started at one of them.

Whenever we have felt the need of national unity to meet specific problems, we have summoned top leaders into conference.

The first was called in 1830 by Richard Allen in Philadelphia.

The problem was: Shall we support or oppose migration to Africa or elsewhere as a national policy?

Delegates decided to oppose it.

Subsequent top leadership conferences—they called themselves "conventions" then — met in 1843 in Buffalo . In 1847 in Troy, N.Y., 61 delegates from 9 states;

In 1848 in Cleveland, in 1849 in Rochester with 148 delegates from 8 states.

The idea of top level leadership conferences thus became firmly fixed.

Papers were carefully prepared.

Frederick Douglass said there was "not a word of nonsense spoken."

• • •

THESE CONVENTIONS continued with great frequency for 25 years and sporadically thereafter.

Shall we enter politics?

Shall we support the Liberty party?

Which branch of the Abolitionist party best represents us?

Shall we establish first, colored college or an industrial school?

What is the meaning of the pro-slavery attacks on "Bleeding Kansas?"

What is our thinking on equal rights for women or temperance?

Should we support John Brown's attack on Harper's Ferry?

How shall we view the Dred Scott Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court?

Will Abraham Lincoln, if elected, really take a stand against slavery?

• • •

SO ALL through our his[tory] we have accustomed ours[elves] to calling top leaders in [con]ference in time of need.

One of the most important such conferences in our day was the Niagara movement of 1905.

Out of that gathering of 29 leaders came five years later, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Unquestionably this represents the top level conference at its best.

We call this a "Summit Conference."

• • •

IT'S A new name for these historic and traditional conferences which began 128 years ago.

The name has been changed, but not our practice of coming together for sober thinking and wise planning.

The man who conceived the idea of this conference and labored tirelessly to bring it into being, is the president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association and the publisher of the CLEVELAND CALL POST, William O. Walker.

David Bowie

David Bowie, who was born in 1871 of slave parents in Redland, Montgomery County Md., died Sunday at D. C. General Hospital.

He had an operation a week ago after a fall.

The 87-year-old man attended the first school that was opened for Negroes in Montgomery County. Later when he came to Washington and opened his own barber shop, he brought his nieces and nephews here for their public school education.

Mr. Bowie

A barber for 55 years, he also trained two of his nephews in the trade. Before he retired seven years ago, he had a shop at 1158 21st st. nw. where he also made his home.

He is survived by a niece, Marie Dixon of Washington.

The service will be at 10 a. m. Thursday at the Johnson & Jenkins funeral home with burial in Woodlawn Cemetery.

FORMER SLAVE IS DEAD

Aunt Jo' Was Once Owned By Famed Taylor Family

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., Oct. 20. (AP)—'Aunt Jo' Taylor, who was born as a slave owned by Tennessee's famed Taylor family in 1851, died here Tuesday at the age of 107.

'Aunt Jo,' who had been in ill health in recent years, often recalled what she called "free day," when the slaves were freed in 1863 by the Emancipation Proclamation. She was 14 at the time.

She was owned by Nathaniel Taylor, father of Alf and Bob Taylor, who opposed each other for governor in 1886, and who both later served as governors and United States senator.

The elder Taylor's grandson, United States Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor of Knoxville, in 1956 signed a court order that Negroes be admitted for the first time to Clinton, Tenn., High School.

20 1958

Talladega County Negro Woman May Have Lived To Be 118 Before Death At Sylacauga; Was At Least 109

A Negro woman who claimed to be 118 years old and was believed to be 109 at least has died at Sylacauga.

Funeral services for Mrs. Dora Jennings, 6½ Street, East, were held Sunday at Union Baptist Church six miles below Sylacauga. Savage Funeral Home of Talladega directed.

The native of Coosa County claimed to have been a "grown woman" at the time of Lee's surrender, and members of the family thought she was born March, 1840.

The health department has records indicating that Mrs. Jennings was born nine years later. The records apparently were taken from information contained in an old family Bible, office employees said.

Mrs. Jennings, despite her great age, still was able to take in washing until a few years ago, said Miss Ruth Hamner, director of the county department of pensions and security.

She was well known in Sylacauga, especially to the older people, Miss Hamner reported.

Records indicate the aged woman was born a slave, Dora Jones, in Coosa County.

Her husband, Lewis Jennings, was born in 1844 in Georgia and died in 1936 at Sylacauga, reported Miss Hamner.

The couple were married in Coosa County May 20, 1868.

Their youngest son, George, was born in 1889, served in World War I.

The death certificate gives Mrs. Jennings age as 118, health department employees said. It gives her birthdate as March 10, 1840.

Mrs. Jennings died January 22.

According to the death certificate, she had had paralysis of the left side since 1952. "Old age and malnutrition" were given as the cause of death.

Miss Hamner said the woman was "so old and feeble that she didn't have much to say" to people.

The Jennings moved to this county from Coosa County in 1937.

Jennings, a native of Georgia, had been brought to Alabama by his parents in 1858, Miss Hamner was told.

As little as six years ago, the aged woman was taking in washing at Sylacauga, Miss Hamner said.

In 1941 she told department of pension and securities employees that she though she was 100 years old, but that she didn't know for sure.

Haven For Immigrants Put On Market By U. S.

By ROBERT FARRINGTON

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—The little man in the gray hat gazed dejectedly at the massive red buildings and the boarded-up ferryboat through a haze of falling snow.

"If they gave it to you, it would cost you millions to make any use of it," he said.

Then he and a handful of prospective buyers boarded a Coast Guard cutter and headed back to Manhattan. Behind them lay one of the most famous islands in the world and now the whitest elephant in the government's stable, Ellis Island.

Once the main center for immigration into the United States, the island in recent years has been used principally as a detention home for persons being deported. Maintenance costs drove the Immigration Service three years ago to lock the door and hand the key to the federal landlord. The government first tried to interest other departments but found no takers. Now it's the public's turn to bid. Offers to buy it will be opened Feb. 14.

It's an enticing prospect: an island only a mile off the tip of teeming Manhattan and a brisk swim from the shores of industrial New Jersey.

About three dozen big solid brick buildings sprawl over most of the island's 27½ acres. There is a complete power house, an incinerator, a water and sewer system adequate for several thousand persons, wharves, docks and cement sidewalks shaded by graceful old sycamores. And don't forget the ferryboat that goes with the island.

You would need the ferryboat unless you want to build a causeway to New Jersey at a cost of more than a quarter million dollars. The ferryboat bill is not small, however. The government figures it runs around $100,000 a year.

The buildings, put up in 1904-10, need a little fix-up here and there, but they are solid and spacious.

Ellis Island is actually three islands filled in to form two rectangles of land joined at the western end.

In the early years of this century about 15 million immigrants shuffled across the tile floors of its fortress-like buildings.

Ellis Island became notorious for its crowded living conditions and for the swindles that flourished. The government fought to keep its inspectors and doctors honest; it sold railroad tickets and food to thwart the cheaters; it screened out confidence men and other crooks who pretended to be relatives.

But it could not protect the wide-eyed newcomers when they stepped ashore at last at the tip of Manhattan into a nest of smooth-tongued, multilingual employers' agents. Newspapers of that era are filled with stories of the exploitation of the greenborns "fresh off the boat."

The outbreak of World War I cut off the tremendous flow from abroad. After the war, Congress swiftly put through a quota system to balance the national and racial proportions of the immigrants. That closed the American tradition of the wide-opened door.

Immigrants were screened abroad. They got only a final health check as they arrived at the island.

In November 1954, when maintenance costs at the island totaled $150,000 a year, the Immigration Service found detention quarters in Manhattan and turned its back on the island it made famous.

Now only ghosts inhabit the main hall where once 12,000 had their papers stamped in a hectic 12-hour period.

The Immigration Service pictures of half a century ago recapture something of what it must have been like: the little scared groups waiting in line... bearded Cossacks, sternly clutching their sheathed curved swords... a Dutch mother and her daughters in traditional little white caps, long braids and wooden shoes... Greek soldiers in tassled hats and short skirts... a patriarch with a long beard... a group of dark-haired, dark-browed brawny men, obviously Slavs and probably brothers.

Only echoes now ring through the big waiting room where friends and relatives embraced them with laughs and tears.

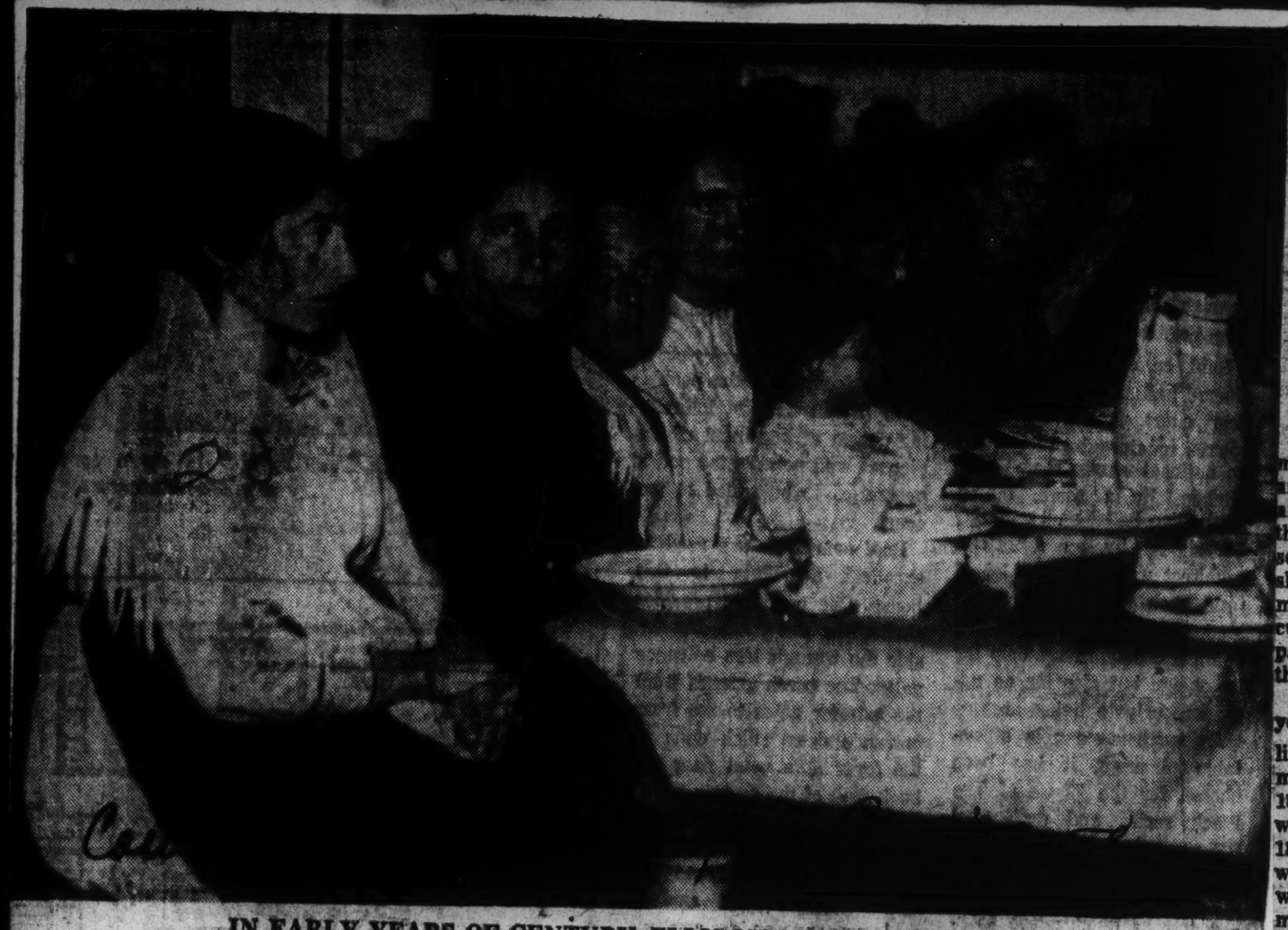
From the main hall, dark corridors lead to the dormitories that could sleep a thousand at a time. Along this route walked the detainees, the ones with missing papers, or suspicious coughs.

Proposals on what to do with Ellis Island are plentiful.

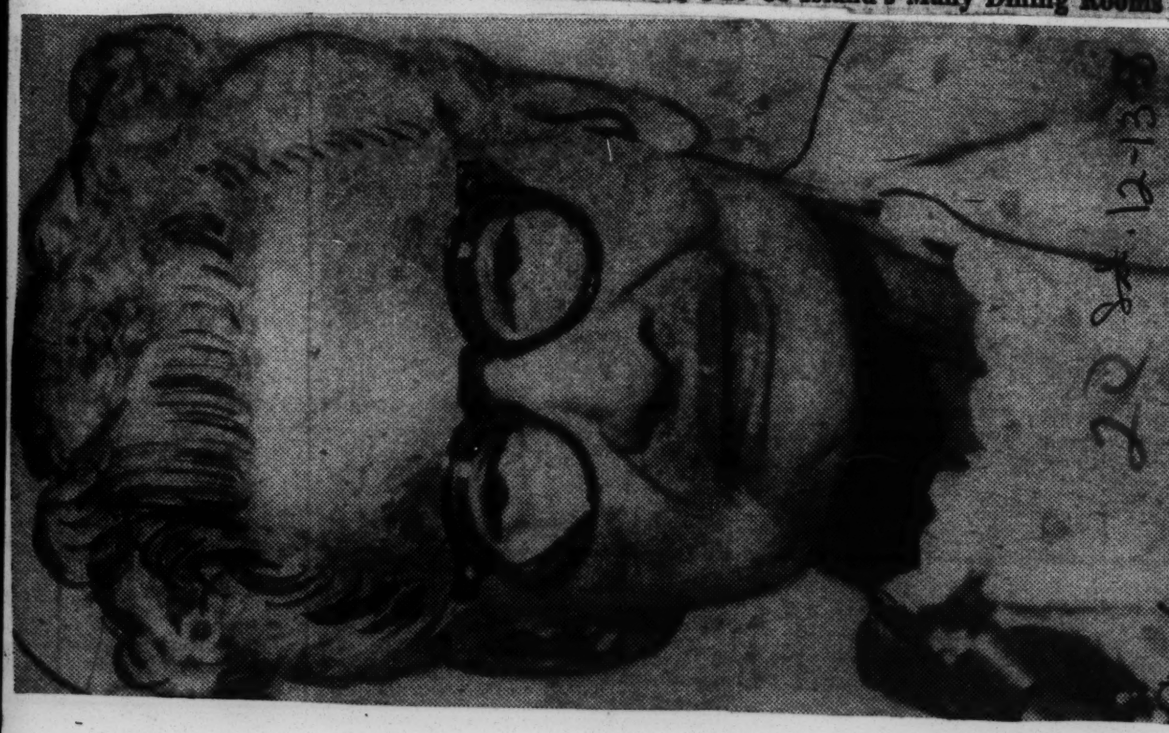
The government hopefully suggests using it as an oil depot, or a warehouse or factory. State, city or federal use as an institution has been recommended. Private uses as an amusement park, a showcase of American manufacturing, a university, have all been mentioned.

The most persistent suggestion, is for the government to use it to treat narcotics addicts. Both New York Gov. Averell Harriman and New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner are backing that idea. Senators Irving Ives (R-NY) and Jacob Javits (R-NY) have introduced a bill to bring it about.

Another suggestion is to turn it into an "ethnic museum" — a sort of monument to the millions of immigrants who helped build America.



IN EARLY YEARS OF CENTURY ELLIS ISLAND WAS BUSY PLACE
1921 Photo Shows Immigrants In One Of Island's Many Dining Rooms



MRS. ANNETTE E. THARPE, native of Baltimore, Md., celebrated her 100th birthday in New York City, recently. Mrs. Tharpe has been bed-ridden at the Park Terrace Nursing Home in New York for the past six months. She has survived all members of her family except a nephew, William R. White, 74.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

Rev. Edmund Kelly, A Christian, Lecturer and Author

The ancestors of the subject of our column this week came to this country early from Ireland. His mother was a slave woman and the children were slaves since the father was unable to buy his family. The status of children always followed that of the mother. This arrangement did not last long because the mother was sold and the children were left to the slave owner.

This change came when Edmund Kelly was only 6 years old and he was taught to work in any capacity. He belonged to that select group known as house servants. These were the select slaves and this was the position most of the slaves hoped to secure, for they were for the most part better treated than were the field slaves.

This was the position held by young Kelly in his early life. He lived with his master from 1818, when he was born, until 1833 when he was hired to a well-to-do primary school master. This change proved a blessing for for him, for he was able to secure some of the fundamentals of an education.

It was contrary to the law of Tennessee for any person to teach a Negro to read or write which of course was set up to keep slaves from securing the fundamentals of knowledge and therefore causing them to become restless. This law was to be found in some form in every one of the slave states.

Bon Bons For Lessons

His job was to wait on the table and run errands. This job brought him in contact with the small children who came to the house to attend school. He took advantage of this to gain the fundamentals of knowledge. He gave them bon bons from his master's table for a speller and a few lessons in elementary education.

This transaction had to be a secret as all such things relating to slaves had to be at that time. He kept very busy during the day and hid his books away. In the evening, he retired early and was able to awake at 11 to begin his study. This study continued until 1 o'clock in the morning. It was unknown to everyone save the teacher and the young man who was being taught.

Finally, however, the watchful

20 1958

Mrs. Aulton marks her 100th birthday Saturday

"Life is what you make it, and I've been here long enough to know," she confides

BY SHEILA TURNER

BALTIMORE

"I'd like to live for 100 more years as long as I feel like this," says the Rev. Mrs. Mary B. Aulton, 2806 W. Mulberry St.

On Saturday, Mrs. Aulton, who is still vivacious, celebrated her 100th birthday.

Garbed in a long, flowing, black gown, Mrs. Aulton sat in the living room of her home this week and recalled "Old Baltimore."

"Why I remember when Baltimore was Baltimore," she says.

"I remember when the first trolley was put on Fayette St. They pulled them with horses.

"You know the laundry on Mosher and Gilmor? — That was the trolley cable house.

"When the car got down to Pine St., they had a hitch on two more horses to pull it up the hill.

* * *

"THIS LIFE is nothing — terrible time — crucial age. But people lived in those days."

The centenarian has another pleasant memory of her "good old days":

"I never went to school a day in my life! Picked up my education. I was quick catching on. Kids nowadays don't pick up nothing," she says with a quick smile.

The Rev. Mrs. Aulton says she never smoked or drank but doesn't disapprove of others doing it.

"If they want to, let them do anything they are big enough to do.

"If they want to smoke, let them smoke it. If they want to drink, let them drink it—as long as they don't get up and want to fight everybody.

"I never fight against whatever people want to do.

"God put this world here for us and gave us the knowledge to beautify it. Let's enjoy it."

Mrs. Aulton still travels alone — in the city and out of it. She has traveled as far west as California.

She adds frankly that she travels alone "because I can't be bothered with taking anyone along."

Married to John Wesley Aulton, the Pentecostal evangelist has been a widow 54 years and has never remarried.

She has four living children, seven grandchildren and "35 or 40" great, grandchildren.

"Last time I counted I saw 35, but they weren't all here then."

* * *

MRS. AULTON is tall, slender, sturdy. She goes up and down the stairs in her home without hesitating and with more assurance than some people 50 years her junior.

The secret of her longevity? "I take God at his words," she says.

"If you live right He will strengthen you. I feel I can try it. If that's not right, what can I lose?

"Any way I can go or push, I'm going — I can't stay idle.

"Sometimes I stay up until four or five o'clock in the morning. I'm reading, or sewing.

"Then I get up at six when my daughter's husband is going to work so I can get my coffee. — Have to have my coffee," she adds.

* * *

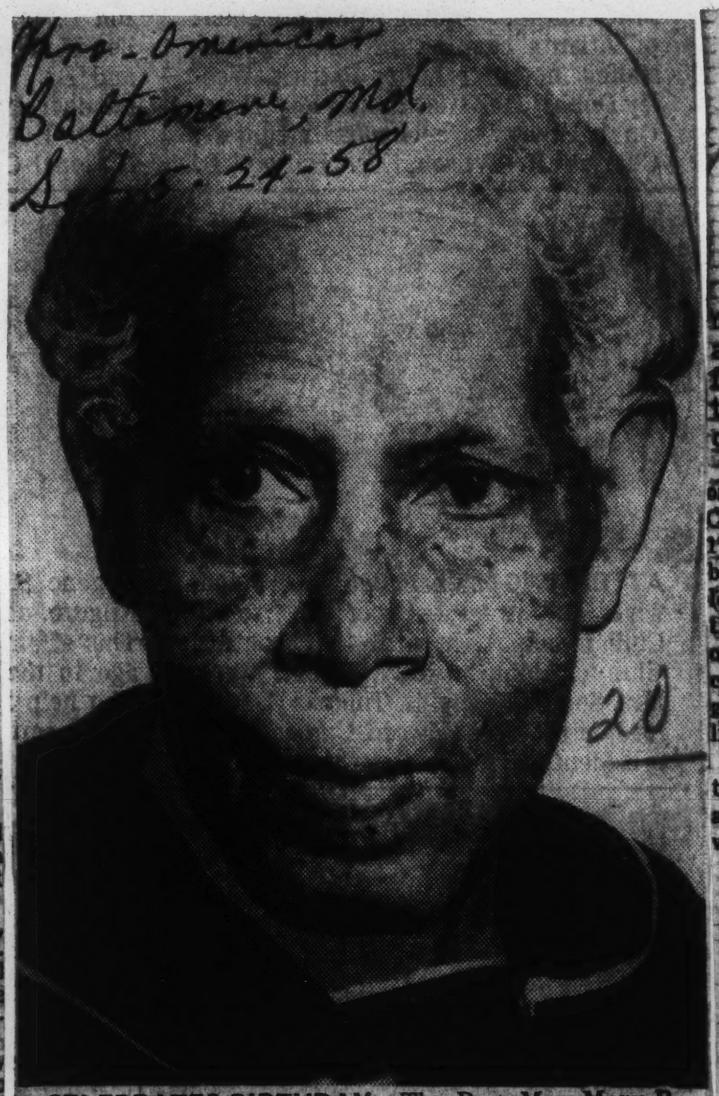
MRS. AULTON still has her own teeth and only uses glasses for close work like crocheting, knitting quilting or beading.

A member of the Mt. Calvary United Holy Pentecostal Church of America, Inc., Mrs. Aulton, with her striking sense of humor, claims to be their oldest living evangelist.

That title should be easy for her to hold.

Her children are Mrs. Ruth Booze, with whom she lives, Mrs. Genevieve Clark, of Salisbury, Md., the Rev. Mrs. Edith Williamson and Lee Aulton.

Of life in general, Mrs. Aulton says: "Life is what you make it — and I've been here long enough to know."



CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY—The Rev. Mrs. Mary B. Aulton, 2806 W. Mulberry St., who claims to be the oldest living evangelist of the United Holy Pentecostal Church of America, Inc., celebrates her 100th birthday Saturday. "God put this world here for us," she said, "and gave us the knowledge to beautify it. Let's enjoy it."

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

DAVID ALEXANDER DAY, A LUTHERAN MISSIONARY

One of the great missions of the church from time immemorial was that of extending its influence by missionary zeal. This was evident in the early church. The greater function of the ministry of Paul was to extend the church to the Gentiles. This was the work of the subject of our column this week.

David Alexander Day was born on a farm near Dillisburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania on February 17, 1857. He was born out of wedlock which is noticed by his biography. This of course explains a great deal of his life.

He belonged to that group known as the "poor whites" and had lived in poverty. But such a term for the most part was not used in Pennsylvania, yet he was poor and belonged to the lowest strata of society financially. His childhood was one of poverty and hardship and his schooling was very meager. At the age of 12 he became a worker in a livery stable in Harrisburg, the capital of the state.

In this job, he was very lonely for he was only 12 years old and he had not been away from his home before. According to his own testimony, many were the nights when he cried himself to sleep on his bed of straw. This was not an easy task for him—that of making a success in life.

Joins The Army

This time, the war was going on and many of those who had difficulty decided to enter the Army and fight for the welfare of the country. David Alexander Day was but 14 years of age when he entered Company "D" of the 78 Pennsylvania Volunteers and served for eight months. What battles he fought in or what service he rendered is not at all available to us.

When this service was over, young Day returned to his Pennsylvania farm and took up the work where he had left it when he was only 12 years old. The thing that made a difference was the fact that he professed faith in the little school house near his home. He at once became a very ardent and active Christian. His thoughts soon turned to the Christian ministry. This young man realized that he was not prepared for the task which faced him, because his education had been very meagre.

He studied hard and taught one winter in a country school. This was the period of the one-room school. It was the day of the little red school houses which at that time were scattered all over America and was before the consolidated school came into existence.

These schools allowed many who had little education to teach. In this case, it was giving young Day funds for entering the Christian ministry.

During the period of Reconstruction when many problems were crying for solution in our national life, this young man entered Missionary institute (now Susquehanna university) at Salingrove, Pa., to prepare for the Lutheran ministry.

After spending a year and a half in the classical course which was no doubt, the liberal arts college he entered the Theological Department where he studied for several years. In 1874, he was ordained to the Christian ministry.

In May, 1874, David Alexander was sent as a missionary to the Muhlenburg mission in Liberia. This was the country set up by the Colonization society. It was thought by these persons that the slavery issue could be settled by moving the slaves to Africa. Several slaves did go, but

not enough to make any difference on the slave question for most Negro slaves would not leave the United States because they were born in the United States and did not understand Africa.

The churches had set up missions in Liberia to administer to the welfare of these persons who had left the United States. The subject of our column was sent to the Lutheran Mission in that section. Here he spent the rest of his life only that he returned to America for two short furloughs. The time he spent there was twenty-three years. Finally the inroads of the African fever were too much for him? In spite of his robust frame he was forced to give up his work and return to the United States. He died on board the Cunard lines Lucania the day before the boat was to land in New York, Dec. 17 1897. He was buried at Salinsgrove, Pa.

Many who knew Day were impressed with his kindness and strong will and devotion to duty. He was considerate to the natives and that probably accounts for the reason his Mission was so successful in his work in Africa. He was interested in slavery.

This Week In Negro History

Ninety-nine years ago on Thursday of this week John Brown made his attack on Harpers Ferry in an effort to cause an uprising to overthrow slavery. He had 13 whites and five colored people. He lost 14 of his men and killed five citizens.

Other historical events being celebrated this week are as follows:

OCTOBER 13 - The Confederate Congress passed an act in 1862 stipulating that colored persons taken in arms who could be identified as slaves should be returned to their owners.

The War Department of the U. S. ordered the enlistment of colored people for Civil War service in 1863. The South won the war for over two years, and both Congress and President Lincoln were finally convinced that the Union could not be saved without the help of the slaves and colored freemen.

OCTOBER 14 - The Battle of Bristow Station was fought in 1863.

OCTOBER 15 - Six hundred colored men became commissioned U. S. officers for service in World War I in 1917.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church (now named Christian Methodist Episcopal Church) was organized in Jackson, Tenn. in 1870. The Rt. Rev. W. Y. Bell of South Boston, Va. is senior bishop of the denomination which has over 2,460 churches and over 390,000 members.

OCTOBER 16 - Lewis Sheridan, colored follower of John Brown, was one of 14 persons killed in the raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859.

George Washington Williams (1849-1891) historian of the colored race was born.

William H. Hastie was appointed civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson in 1940.

• • •

COL. BENJAMIN O. Davis first colored U. S. general, was promoted in 1940.

OCTOBER 17 - Samuel Ringgold Ward (1817-1855) author, anti-slavery orator who was called to the pastorate of white churches was born.

President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers for the Civil War in 1863.

• • •

OCTOBER 18 - The opening session of the 23rd annual Forum on the theme; "The Progress of Freedom in the United States" was held in 1954.

OCTOBER 19 - Cassius M. Clay (1810-1903) champion of the emancipation of slaves from Kentucky was born.

Alabama's Negro Congressman Story Told In Ebony

CHICAGO—The story of James T. Rapier, a Negro congressman from Alabama in the 43rd Congress in 1873, is told in the current issue of Ebony Magazine.

Rapier, born during slavery, wrote a clause in the Alabama state constitution giving all men the right to vote.

Rapier was born on a Florence Alabama plantation. After instruction by a private tutor, he attended a Presbyterian school in Canada, and later studied at the University of Glasgow in Scotland.

He won the election to Congress in 1873 against his former Confederate Colonel, by a 3,000-vote majority.

While in Congress, Rapier made a lengthy, important speech in behalf of the Civil Rights Bill, and was supported by four white Alabama congressmen. The bill was passed, only to be declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court a few years later.

Rapier was concerned with improving economic conditions in the South, says Ebony, and introduced a measure to construct government buildings in his district and to improve the state's rivers and harbors, as well as a measure that made Montgomery a port of entry. He and his contemporaries built Alabama's first public school system, hospitals, and helped to speed the industrialization of the Birmingham area.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

—Two Negro Inventors—

JAN E. MATZELIGER And GRANVILLE WOODS

In the very early part of the history of the United States, the Negroes were interested in making devices to make their work easy. There were others, however, who had real ability and who made patents which were of great value to the industrial revolution. These devices by Negroes appeared in many industries.

One of the best known of these Negroes who brought first important inventions was Jan E. Matzeliger, a Negro of Dutch German. He was born in that Island in September, 1855. His mother was a Negro woman and his father was a Dutch engineer who had been sent there from Holland to direct construction which was going on in that Island under the supervision of the government of Holland.

When Jan Matzeliger was very young, he came to this country. As was the custom at that time, trades were learned by means of an apprenticeship; it was the day before the rise of the trade school. This young man was apprenticed to a shoe cobbler at Philadelphia and later at Lynn, Mass.

Invents Lasting Machine

He invented a machine for lasting shoes. He saw the need of some device of doing his work easier. This was a remarkable machine for that time. It was the first appliance of any kind which could complete a shoe in all of its phases. This machine was one that was able to carry out all the work of holding a shoe to its last, and was able to pull the leather around the heel. This machine drove the nails.

At that time, many of the shoes were done by hand and the soles were nailed on instead of sewn as they are now. This patent was purchased by Mr. Winslow of the United Shoe company and become the basis of their machine. The work of this man became the very basis of machines which made the great change in this industry. Within 20 years, the shoes became a multi-million-dollar industry.

Jan Matzeliger died in 1889 when he was only 37 years of age. This machine will ever be a monument to the memory of this man. There have been some who have declared that he was not a Negro, but documents available prove this is not true and show that he was a mulatto.

Another person who seems important in the field of invention among Negroes was Granville T. Woods. When we find Woods, he was living in the state of New York—in fact in the city of New York. He was living in New York at the time of his death. Where he was born or who his parents' were are not known to us.

He was grown and on his way as an inventor when he went to the city of Cincinnati in 1884. He worked in the city of Cincinnati for a period of 25 years.

Obtains Other Patents

His inventions related primarily to electric devices. There were other patents such as steam boiler furnace. This was secured on June, 1884, the year he became known in the city of Ohio. Some of his other inventions were an amusement apparatus, December, 1889; an incubator, August, 1900, and an automatic airbrake, 1902, but improvements in this patent were made in 1903 and 1905.

His inventions in telegraphy included several devices for transmitted messages to moving trains and also several other transmitters. Granville Wood patented fifteen inventions for electric railways and several for electric controls of moving trains.

The problem in the lives of writers who produce books—they must have someone to publish and distribute them. The inventor faces that same problem. To meet this situation, Granville T. Woods organized the Woods Electric company of Cincinnati. This company took over and handled many of his earlier patents. His reputation began to grow and he did not find the same need for the Wood Electric for he was now finding that the largest and most important scientific and technical companies wanted to handle his inventions.

Among them were the General Electric company of New York; the American Bell Telephone company of Boston, and the American Engineering company of New York. In spite of this ability shown by Negro inventors, sometime they had difficulty in having their patent accepted. This happened to A. P. Albert, a native of Louisiana, a Creole.

His machine was a cotton picking machine. It was a long way from the machines of today. He was told by the principal examiner that his patents did not merit approval. This A. P. Albert did not believe and appealed to the board of examiners. In chief, a body of highly trained men both legal and scientifically trained. He was able to win his case because of his legal ability as a lawyer as well as an inventor.

The Negro has made a good impression in the field of invention.

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Ex-Slave In Wayne Claims to Be 120

By MOSES ROUNTREE.

GOLDSBORO—"Before the war, people got frightened . . . the stars fell . . . they came down like balls of fire and exploded before they hit the ground . . . no one dared go outdoors. . ."

Only two veterans of the Civil War reportedly survive. In Goldsboro there may be an ex-slave older than either.

Miles T. Nixon, who runs a second-hand clothing store at 305 S. George Street, claims to have reached his 120th birthday on May 27. Certainly he appears to be of great age. A picture of him taken in New York 15 years ago shows a well preserved by very old man, even then, and he has done considerable aging since.

His beard is no whiter but his face has wasted until his now sightless eyes give it almost the appearance of a death mask. His delicate bearing is bent, his speech impaired . . . His voice comes and goes like an echoing buoy bell across the waters of time.

Born in Perquimans County on May 27, 1838 . . . My mother put it down in her Bible. . . My old master was Francis Nixon. He had a plantation about 9 miles from Hertford, across the Perquimans River . . .

Until he gets warmed up, the old fellow has trouble talking. His tongue and lips work desperately, but nothing comes out . . . Then, suddenly, there may be a torrent.

"We didn't live in the slave quarters . . . Old master built us a house next to the great house . . . My mother was housekeeper . . . carried all the keys . . . We were treated like members of the family . . . Old master's brother-in-law was a school teacher . . . one day, when he came from school, he gave me a lesson . . . I could read and write but didn't know much about ciphering . . ."

Nixon has a picture of the "great house"—a large, rambling building—given to him, he says, by his master's granddaughter. On the back is written: "Elmwood Plantation, home of Francis Nixon (1798-1887). Also birthplace of Miles T. Nixon."

Mrs. Watson Winslow's "history of Perquimans County," a copy of which was presented to the Goldsboro Public Library, lists an early line of Nixons, including Samuel Nixon, who had a son named Francis and whose will was probated in 1815.

Nixon, who has a daughter who is a midget, says he was so small when he was born "I was told I could be put in a quart cup . . . My mother carried me around on a pillow until I was two, and I didn't walk until I was seven . . . Everybody called me 'Tiny' . . . Later, they changed it to 'Twiny String,' and finally to just 'Twine' . . . That's what my middle initial is for—'Twine' . . ."

The war apparently had little meaning for Nixon.

"We slaves didn't know anything about the war . . . We picked cotton and did what we were told . . . Nobody discussed the war with us . . ."

There was a time when Yankee soldiers came through and put up at the "great house."

Later, Nixon says, other Yankee soldiers took him, his mother and other slaves to Roanoke Island.

"We went in wagons . . . The Yankees had Roanoke Island. They had a big slave camp there . . . After the war, we went back to Perquimans County to old master. . ."

Nixon says his mother never did take her freedom but that he and his master fell out and separated, soon after his return.

"Old master bought tobacco by the box . . . One day he told me to get him a piece . . . He cut a plug and laid the rest on the bureau . . . Later, when he went for it, it was gone . . . He asked my mother, 'Liza, did you see my tobacco' . . . I spoke up and said, 'I didn't take it' . . . He said, 'You're the grand villain that took my tobacco' . . . He told my mother to get a whip . . ."

His mother got the whip, he says, but his master "didn't have the heart to whip me . . . I was ten years old . . . I was owned by my master's son and he told my mother she had better send me away, that master would shoot me . . . So she gave me to a Negro named Smith, who had bought his freedom, and I went to work for him . . ."

Nixon says he cast his first ballot for President Grant ("I voted the first chance I had, after they gave us the suffrage") and has been a Republican ever since.

One job that Nixon says he held, which apparently throws some light on his age, was when he ws "sub-postmaster under Mr. George Lane in Edenton . . ."

Inquiry of Edenton's present postmaster, J. L. Chestnutt, reveals that a George W. Lane served as postmaster from 1881 to 1885.

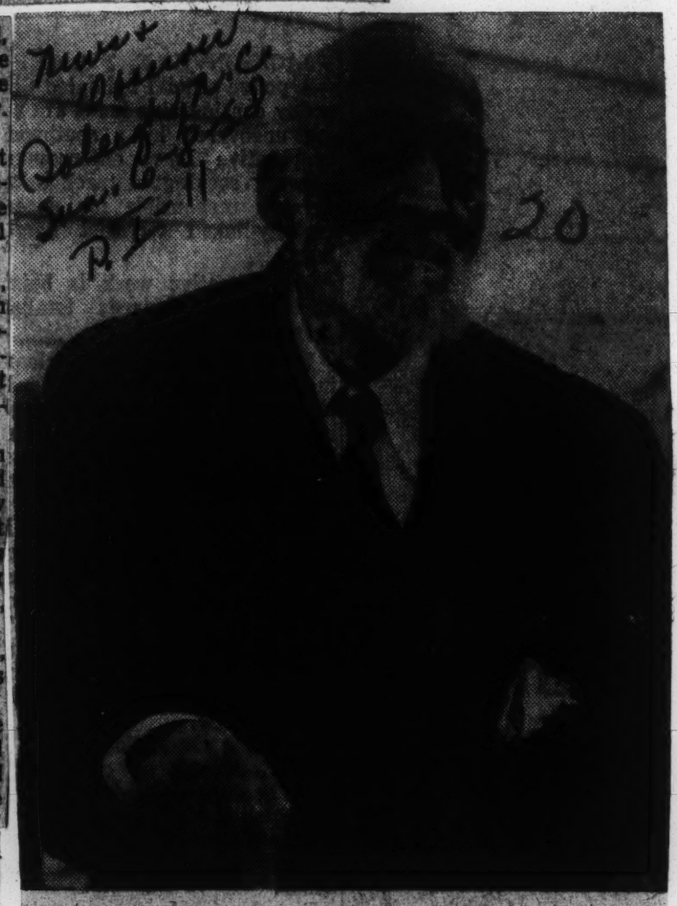
Whatever were Nixon's duties, he must have been a mature man at the time. He says he had previously attended Hampton Institute, in Virginia, and taught school around Hertford for a number of years.

Since coming to Goldsboro in 1947, Nixon says he has never had a doctor. In fact, until a few years ago, he sayshe hadn't spent over a dollar for medicine in his life — "maybe because I never used tobacco or drank any liquor, except for one swallow."

His most vivid recollection, though, is of the time the stars fell.

"The elements were red like blood . . . Then the stars started falling . . . Everybody was scared to death . . . They thought the world was coming to an end . . ."

Nixon says he never had been whipped, and hadn't taken the tobacco, and that when his master 'cut' at him with the wip, "I grabbed im around the legs and he fell against the window and cut



MILES T. NIXON, EX-SLAVE.

Voice out of Old South—

Born a slave, man set to see 109th new year

BY DON BROWN, News sports writer

Josh McCord settled in his straight-back chair, happy to talk.

On the four-burner, wood-using kitchen stove, a pot of coffee waited . . . the little house was warm.

And a man about to see his 109th New Year's Day didn't mind reminiscing.

More than a century of recollections weren't difficult, either, for Josh thinks as soundly and clearly as he hears — just as well, nowadays, as he did years ago.

AND ONE PHRASE from his steady voice takes a listener back to the Old South, long before Fort Sumter.

"I was born Jan. 1, 1850," he said, "43 miles, three-eighths and a third from Selma."

Josh's mother was the "lead hoe-hand," he said and his grandmother was "the ole marster's cook."

"I was a yard boy," Josh said, . . . "took care of de chickens and flowers' '.

When the War Between the States finally came, Josh said it didn't affect him a bit.

After the war, "we wuz free," he said.

JOSH SAID he had no trouble getting work in Selma, though, for "both my granddaddies were carpenters and they learned me so I wouldn't be in a strain when I got grown."

"I hep build up Selma from just a small town and I help build up Birmingham, too."

Josh said he had been living here more than 50 years.

The old man has been married three times in his life—the latest one in its 43rd year—and has nine children, 19 grandchildren and eight great-grandachildren.

He and his wife, Missie, who he says is 102, live in a frame duplex at 6324 Fourth-ct, n.

Neither is able to work any more and live simply from a small monthly pension.

"We take it and do what we can with it," he said. "But, you know, we didn't have a extra penny to buy candy with during Christmas. And we like any kind we can get."

JOSH SAID he doesn't go out at night and has never believed in it.

That's one of the things to which he owes his long life, he said.

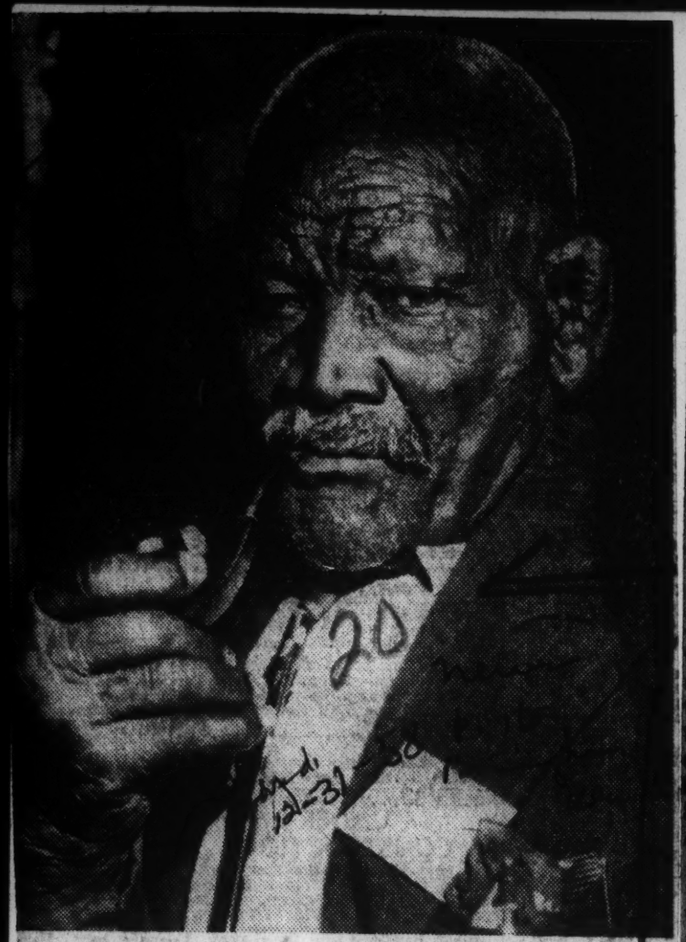
Another is obedience to his mother and father.

"Not just my real folks," he said, but to all older people. "I've never sassed but one person and never've been arrested one minute in my whole life."

"That covers it all," he said. "There ain't nothin' else. That's your life.

"And God give me credit for it, too.

"That's made my days long."



News staff photo—Norman Bean

"THAT'S RIGHT AGEABLE, AIN'T IT?"
. . . Says Josh McCord, who'll be 109 New Year's Day

Know Your History

By W. SHERMAN SAVAGE, LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

LUCY STONE,

An Abolitionist And Suffrage Leader

The subject of our sketch this week is a woman who fought for two great moves: the abolition movement and the right of woman. Neither of these were popular causes during the days of Lucy Stone, but she felt it was her duty to fight for them.

She was born near West Brookfield, Massachusetts, on August 13, [redacted] She was the daughter of Hannah (Mathews) and Francis Stone. On the father's side, her ancestors were Scottish and had come down from Gregory Stone, who had come to Massachusetts from England as early as 1635, one year before Harvard college was founded at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

[redacted]

DR. SAVAGE

[redacted] men were divinely ordained to rule the universe. This was not questioned by [redacted] wife because she was a docile person.

This was questioned by Lucy Stone, so she examined the Bible and there she found a confirmation of what she had seen all around her. Miss Stone could not help feeling that men had made the interpretation and that she would have to make the interpretation by studying the languages. This was impossible for her because at that time it was thought improper to educate women. Her father held this same view and was not willing to give or to help her in any way.

Lucy Stone felt that she must have an education and started to get it with her own resources. She had done all she could do alone by the time she was sixteen.

At that time, she began to teach in the district school at one dollar a week and boarding with the parents of her pupils. For several years she continued to teach. However, she was able to attend school for a short time.

Her first work was done at the Quaboag Seminary in Warren, Massachusetts. Then later at Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary.

During this time that she was making an attempt to secure an education, her hostility toward existing conditions really got worse. She could see no good reason for the discrimination toward women. It became more apparent when she worked in the Catholic church where she could not vote.

In 1843, after hard work, Lucy Stone had saved enough money to attend college and in that year she went to Oberlin and registered because that was about all the money she had been able to save. The first two years, she managed to stay there by teaching and doing manual labor. The third and fourth year, her father relented and gave her some funds for her work.

At Oberlin, she was looked upon as a dangerous radical and an ardent abolitionist, and uncompromising on the rights of women. It is not at all surprising that many were hostile toward her for at that time it was a question whether women should go to college and to have such views as Lucy Stone had.

It is safe to say there were only a few colleges where she could have studied. Fortunately for her Oberlin was one of them. The winds of liberalism have always blown over the campus of that college and it has been happy to have all races and creeds in its student body.

Miss Stone went further. She rejected the fire and brimestone sermons of Charles Grandson Finney. After this, she took up the Uniteria faith. This occurred at Oberlin from which she was graduated in August, 1847.

Miss Stone at once entered into the work which occupied her until her death. A few days after her graduation, she gave a public address from the pulpit of her brother's church at Gardner, Massachusetts. Her brother was the Reverend Williams Bowman Stone who had one of the important churches of that New England town.

The following year, in 1848, she began to lecture regularly for the anti-slavery society. She never forgot the elevation of women and brought it in her lecture wherever it was possible. She worked the anti-slavery society which she gave up in one or two years and devoted her attention to free lance lecturing which enabled her to speak as she desired and gave her more attention for her main theme. Miss Stone was a person of unusual ability and when she spoke she could move her audience.

After she was married, she influenced her husband to take part in the work with her. Her husband was Henry Brown Blackwell, who labored in the cause of woman's rights until her death. Even though she married, she refused to be called Lucy Blackwell, but permitted Mrs. to be used.

Lucy Stone is the real leader of woman sufferage. Others have been able to secure glory from it, but it was Lucy Stone who laid the basis of that fight and fought for the freedom of mankind.

20 1958

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS HARPER

—An Outstanding Race Leader—

Maryland, before the turn of the century produced some outstanding Negro men and women who have made contributions to the state and national history. One of the most remarkable women produced in the state was Frances Ellen Watkins Harper.

This woman was born in 1825, in the city of Baltimore of free parentage, but, as most free Negroes before the Civil War, she suffered many hardships and vexations. She was lonely and needed a mother's care because her mother died before she was 3 months old. The child was given to an aunt to bring up. It would seem this was not the happiest thing, for in later life she says she missed the care and love of her mother and was lonely.

She was able to secure some education which was of more than passing interest. Frances Ellen Watkins attended a day school taught by her uncle, the Rev. William Watkins. This was a school conducted for the benefit of free colored children in the city of Baltimore.

Maryland, like many of the other southern states, had laws which made it a crime to teach a slave to either read or write. These schools where Negroes taught were set up and had to specify that the school existed for free Negroes or free people of color.

Education Ends at 13

Her education came to an end at the age of 13 because it was felt that it was now time for her to work for her own care. These jobs were trying and difficult. In the midst of this difficult situation, she showed evidence of poetic and literary ability.

The mistress taught Ellen sewing, but she had to care for the children and look after the household. The mistress must have been kind, for it was at this time that Ellen was able to satisfy her fondness for books and good literature. While still young, she wrote several pieces which were supposed to be very good, and were finally published in a little volumn under the title of "Forest Leaves." Some of her other efforts were good enough to be published in the newspapers of that time. Most of her work had a basic religious theme.

1857 marked a second phase of her life, for it was at that time that she left the city of Baltimore to seek a home in a free state. In her new home in the state of Ohio, she was engaged in teaching. Her stay in Ohio was only for a short while—the next move was to York, Pa.

Her occupation was the same as it had been in Ohio, but she also remained in this work only a short time. Moving in Pennsylvania she came in contact with the anti-slavery movement.

Makes First Speech

Frances Ellen Watkins delivered her maiden speech in this cause in August, 1854. In speaking of her first effort, she said her lecture had met with success. At one of these lectures, the famous Gardener of Massachusetts was present and spoke highly of the effort made by this young woman. This lecture was given in Providence, Rhode Island.

A Visit To Canada

In 1856, Miss Watkins had a desire to see the fugitives in Canada, so she visited the upper Province. This visit made a great impression upon her. The first sight of this free land brought tears to her eyes. The glorious idea of a slave trying to escape from his master gave her a great feeling. It brought to mind the history of great historical movements, such as the John Brown raid and Harper's Ferry. She came back from Canada and continued her lecturing in the northern states.

In 1860, Miss Watkins was married to a Mr. Harper of Ohio, who died in 1864. This marriage did not last very long and by the time the Civil War was over, she was ready to seek other jobs. Mrs. Harper had travelled all over the North in the interest of the anti-slavery cause and, was familiar with the need of the newly emancipated Negroes. She was among those who went South to aid in the emancipated people.

Mrs. Harper travelled and worked in every one of the southern states. This work was carried out on the plantations as well as the cities and towns. She addressed meetings in court houses, schools, and churches. Sometimes this was very difficult for there was hostility to anyone who tried to improve the conditions of the Negro. She would not let herself be disturbed and went on with her work when she was advised not to go. She says that there never was an engagement she missed because of fear.

Mrs. Harper as a writer of distinction and wrote four volumns which sold well. Her greatest work was "Lola Leroy, or Shadows Uplifted." After the Civil War, she was active in the Temperance Union and lectured in its cause in different sections of the country. One wonders how she was able to do so much in the cause of race uplift. She belongs to that class of citizens like Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglas.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

Lincoln's Reconstruction Plan

Abraham Lincoln, the great emancipator and humanitarian, has been spoken about, written and studied from almost every angle so that there are few new contributions to be made on this great American. Since, however, the papers of Lincoln have been made available to the public, new interpretations are necessary. There is also the well-known fact that every age studies and writes history in terms of its own, so that the history which was written of the achievements of Lincoln in the nineteenth century must be rewritten in terms of the twentieth century.

Abraham Lincoln was, above everything, a kind and considerate man. He never carried on the war to punish the South because they had gone out of the Union and were doing everything in their power to destroy it. Lincoln said many times that his only purpose was to save the Union as he expressed so well to Greeley—whatever was necessary, he would do it to save the Union. Lincoln believed as Daniel Webster did, that the Union was indestructible and was much too good to be destroyed. It was only natural that one with such an idea of the Union would do all in his power to preserve it and would try every way to keep it intact.

Lincoln felt that the people had been mislead by their leaders. He did much as Woodrow Wilson did in World War I when he drew a distinction between the German people and their leaders and offered his fourteen points in order that the people might be considered. This great American thought of a procedure by which he could get those states back in the Union. On December 8, 1863, Lincoln announced the Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction.

This was a very simple plan. It provided that when as many as ten per cent of the people who had voted in 1860 were willing to take the prescribed oath, the particular state would be restored to the Union. Lincoln felt that if he could get a minority of the people to agree, the states would be restored and the majority would be returned to the fold and given the place they had before the uprising occurred.

The method of Reconstruction by Lincoln was indeed a strange and different approach to the whole problem of returning revolting colonies to their place in the Union, if we should take an example of a case nearer to our own times. The powers were insistent that Japan should pay and make amends before it could come back into the family of nations. A decade passed before Japan was permitted to take her place among the family of nations. The members of this organization were determined that Japan should not come in until it in some way had paid for its wrong doing and had given some assurance that this would not happen again. The course of Japan was not an exception, but the rule of war settlement, whether it was a revolting colony or a member of the family of nations.

This generosity on the part of Lincoln was unusual in the annals of war. The question comes: Why was Lincoln so generous and willing to give the South this easy way back into the Union which it had done so much to destroy? Lincoln had great confidence in the better qualities of mankind and he made no exception of the people of the South for he was assured there was a strong potential Union sentiment in the South and it was this he leaned upon. Lincoln always felt he had the good will of his countrymen, even in time of defeat. When the Union forces were failing on every battlefield. Lincoln had the idea that there were many persons in all parts of the nation who liked the Union and the things it stood for. The plan was a wise plan and had it been followed, the long drawn-out hostility which was so evident in the period of Reconstruction would not have occurred and the radicals would not have come to power.

No phase of Lincoln's life is more significant and shows more clearly the character of man than his Reconstruction Plan. It is regretable that it never had an opportunity to be used and the greatest contribution of Lincoln is known largely by the scholars. It is not well understood, as it should be, by Mr. Everyman.

Know Your History

JAMES FORTEN—Sailmaker

The subject of our sketch this week was an outstanding Negro who was born in the early period of American history. James Forten was born on the second of September, 1766. He was the son of Thomas Forten who died when James was only seven years of age. His mother, however, survived long after James had reached the age of maturity and was able to give some aid and assistance in his development.

He began his education when he was very young, but it did not go very far for in 1775 he left school when he was only nine years of age and was never able to get back. This would indicate that this education was very limited.

In 1780, James, who was then 14, embarked upon a vessel called by the name of Royal Louis. Stephen Decature Seur, commander, and James Forten, powder boy. The Royal Louis had an encounter with an English vessel, a severe fight. Most of the persons on board of the Louis were injured with but one exception, young James Forten. When he came to port, he was able to go again to sea. His ship came in contact with three enemy ships, Amphyon, Nymph and Pomona. Young Forten became a prisoner. He knew that it was rare for a Negro prisoner to be exchanged. The usual way they were treated was to send them to the West Indies doomed to a life of slavery. This did not happen to James Forten. He was on board the Amphyon under the jurisdiction of Captain Beasley, who made young James the companion of his young son. This was a happy arrangement for young James, for it provided him with good treatment.

Captain Beasley offered young Forten an opportunity to go to England, which would offer wealth and fortune. There was a considerable fortune coming to his son which the captain said would be of interest to the young James Forten, if he would go to England with them. This, young James refused to do because of his love of country. He felt that were he to go he would be a traitor. To put his feeling in his own words, he said America with all of her faults, " I love her still."

When James would not go to England, he was assigned to Old Jersey which was a floating prison. Captain Beasley did send the captain of the Old Jersey a letter of commendation and asked that Forten would not be forgotten on the list of exchanges. This was accomplished and even though the life on a prison ship was difficult, it was not so severe for this young man. Much to the surprise of his mother, he returned to his mother's home.

His next trip was on the ship Commerce which was sailing for England. He arrived there at the time controversy over slavery was raging. The great struggle between liberty and slavery had been settled by the famous decision in Sommersett case.

After spending a year in the city of London among those who were fighting for abolition, Forten came under the influence of Granville Sharpe who was directing the movement in England. After remaining in London for about a year, James Forten returned to his home and apprenticed himself to a Robert Bridges, a sailmaker. He was not long at work when his great skill, energy, diligence and good conduct commended him to the owner of th industry. This owner did not depend upon the colo" of the skin of the worker to award promotions. Forten was soon promoted to the position of foreman of the business. This promotion came when he was only twenty years of age and remained in this business until 1789 when he was 32 years old. When Mr. Bridges retired from the business, James Forten assumed the entire control of the established business. In this new position, young James Forten found no difficulty because he had established a good reputation and built up many friends. His business became a great success as a sailmaker. That, of course, was the day of the great sailboats and sails were much in demand.

James Forten was classed as a son of the American Revolution. He saw the regiments from Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts when they marched through Philadelphia. He said a company of Negroes was attached to each regiment. That fact has been made known from many sources. Dr. Lorenzo Greene of the history Department of Lincoln has brought out the fact that Negroes from New England fought in considerable numbers in the American Revolution. The vessels of war, James Forten said, were manned by Negro citizens. On the Royal Louis, the ship on which James Forten enlisted, there were 20 Negroes, and similar numbers on the other ships.

In Philadelphia, this outstanding citizen took part in the religious life of the church. He was one of the founders of the St. Thomas Episcopal churches of Philadelphia and was a member for more than 50 years. He died in 1842 at the ripe old age of 76.

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Know Your History

By W. SHERMAN SAVAGE, LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

ERASTUS MILO CRAVATH

FIRST PRESIDENT OF FISK UNIVERSITY

One of the early presidents of a school set up especially for Negroes was Erastus Milo Cravath. In his position as president, he gave Fisk university the early impetus in making it the great influence it has become in the life of Negro education. He ranks among the great presidents of Negro colleges.

Erastus Milo Cravath was born July 1, 1833, at the very time the anti-slavery crusade was at its zenith in the United States. It would have been unthinkable that a young man could grow up in the northern states without coming in contact with the slavery question. He was born at Homer, New York, the eldest son Oren Cravath, a prosperous farmer, and Betsy Northway Cravath.

Young Cravath soon came in contact with the force of slavery and developed a hatred for that institution and at the same time worked up a sympathy for the slave. His father's house became a station on the underground railroad and it is understandable how he secured his attitude toward slavery. He came in contact with it when he was very young.

To Central College

His education was perhaps secured in the public or the private schools. In New York and the middle states, they had schools taught by ministers. The public schools, such as they had in New England, had not developed. As a youth in his teens, Cravath attended for a year Central college, at that time very poorly equipped and founded by the abolitionists.

Here some of the students and a member of the faculty were negroes. It is assumed that here Cravath completed his effort in the direction of the anti-slavery crusade.

In 1852 the family moved to Berlin, Ohio, where Oberlin college is located. This college was set up in the Western Reserve of Ohio, so that one could express an attitude toward slavery. That is exactly why the students had gone to Lane Seminary in Cincinnati.

Cravath matriculated at Oberlin college and graduated in the class of 1857 with the degree of A.B. Three years later he graduated from the Theological department. The year he graduated from the seminary, he married Ruthana Jackson of Kenneth, Pa., and the same time assumed the pastorate of the Congregational church in Berlin Heights, Ohio.

An Army Chaplain

The Civil War was at this time breaking on the United States and it had a great influence on the young Rev. Mr. Cravath. He soon left his church and became chaplain in the 101st Regiment of Ohio Volunteers in December of 1863. In this position he served the rest of the war and was mustered out in the city of Nashville, Tenn. Here, emancipation as it was working throughout the South, was important. Negroes had just secured their freedom but were in a very bad way both economically and educationally. This young preacher felt the call to do what he could to eleviate the condition of these formerly oppressed people.

Feeling that his greatest contribution could be made in the field of education, he joined the American Missionary society and was successively a field agent, a district secretary and a field secretary. In his work he had remarkable success.

He supervised the work of establishing schools, and most of all in finding ways and means of raising funds to carry on this work. He tackled the problem of raising money in the North to establish schools in the South. One of these schools became Atlanta university, one of the leading schools established for Negroes.

Today Atlanta university is a graduate school and stands at the head of the Atlanta university system. This was the effort of the foundations, like the General Education board of making the several colleges in Atlanta members of one system so that such facilities as the library could be used by all. Another one of these schools was Fisk university in Nashville.

Erastus Milo Cravath became the first president of this new institution. He did not take over the management of the university until three years after he was elected because he went to Europe with the Fisk singers. He believed the race could not progress if it did not produce leaders which later history has proven correct. This tall, handsome, dignified man inspired student and teacher alike. He was criticized by the white citizens of Nashville but they respected him. The character of Erastus Milo Cravath is so well entrenched in the institution, one cannot go there without feeling his influence.

Know Your History

By W. SHERMAN SAVAGE, LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

REV. SOLOMON T. CLANTON

Secretary of The American National Convention

The subject of our column this week was a teacher of distinction and a worker in the cause of the Baptist denomination.

Reverend Solomon T. Clanton was the son of Solomon T. Clanton Sr. and Mary Clanton. He was born on March 27, 1857, in Cypremore, St. Mary's Parish, in the state of Louisiana. Young Clanton escaped the horrors of slavery because when he grew to manhood, the evils of slavery had passed and reconstruction had made its appearance with all the evils which were attendant upon it.

How he got his elementary education is not clear to us. It might be some one in the community was able to assist him. We do know that his mother and father wanted him to have an education and did all in their power to see that it came to pass. There was no secondary school for Negroes at this early date.

His father and mother sent him to New Orleans university. At that time, most of the colleges for Negroes had a secondary department. Young Clanton was able to enter the academy, as the secondary school of these colleges were called at that time by examination.

It is known that he attended a school set up for Negroes by the government of the United States. This was a part of the work of Freedman Bureau. When the examination was passed, he was admitted to New Orleans university where he remained until 1878 when he graduated with the degree of A.B.

In September of that year, he was appointed instructor of mathematics in Leland university at New Orleans where he taught mathematics for two years.

In May, 1880, he resigned in order that he might enter theology. He selected for his place of study the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, Illinois, from which he graduated with the degree of bachelor of divinity in May, 1883.

His father had died when he was only nine years of age, leaving three children to the care of a hard-working mother who managed to educate all of her children and send them to college. As we have seen, Solomon graduated from New Orleans university where he taught for some years. The other members of the family were graduated from Leland, which was the Baptist college of that section.

The sister, Elvina, was graduated from the scientific course with the degree of B.S. while both boys graduated with the traditional degree of A.B. This was truly, as one writer said, "a movement to one pair of hands." This was the age when higher education was when most of the Negroes who went to college had to work in the summer and work in school doing odd jobs in order to stay there.

Now, more Negro boys and girls are going to college because there is a general movement in the educational world.

Young Clanton began life as a bricklayer in order to help his mother and made a remarkable progress in this work in a short time. When his education was completed, he was employed by the American Publication Board as a Sunday School missionary. At this job, he worked hard and long. This work was carried on in Louisiana and Illinois.

It was the hope of this organization to improve the religious life of Negroes all over the southland. There was a great need of better spiritual life and this was the one way they had hope to get this done. This work became his permanent job and one in which he labored for many years.

He was later made secretary of American Baptist Foreign Mission Convention. The work of this organization was to carry on in foreign lands, especially in Africa. Reverend Clanton was elected on August 25, 1886, as secretary of American Baptist National Convention where his work was outstanding.

He was a fluent writer and a cogent, smooth, yet forceable and graceful, vigorous speaker. He had a very charming and amiable wife, Olene Bird. She did much to make his work a success.

He is one who should be better known.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

REV. WILLIAM LEVINGSTON

Founder Of Episcopal Church In Baltimore

The subject of our sketch this week was born in the city of New York. He was in Philadelphia in 1793, a decade after the Treaty of Paris, which closed the American Revolution. How he happened to be in New York is not made known to us.

It might be that his ancestors came as slaves and bought their freedom, or they escaped from one of the states and were lost in the population. Whatever the case, he soon moved to Philadelphia and was there able to secure some education; huow much is not clear.

In Philadelphia, he associated with the St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal church, which was a Negro church founded by Negroes. He soon became interested in the church which was founded in 1793, and thought of taking orders. Bishop White recorded in his journal of March, 1824 that he ordained William Levingston to the ministry in the Episcopal church.

Bishop White, 30 years earlier had ordained in that same church Absalom Jones, the founder of the St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal church, who was the first Negro ordained in the ministry in the Episcopal church in the history of the nation.

William Levingston made it known that he did not intend to remain in the North, but intended to turn his attention toward the South. This, of course, was a risky thing to do, for however good his intention he was sure to be misunderstood. His effort would be construed as interference with the social order.

To A New Field

This William Levingston was determined to do. He left Philadelphia almost as soon as the holy hands had been laid upon him. He left for the city of Baltimore to look over the field to find out the possibilities of establishing a church. This was not done on the first visit, but was done later after returning to Baltimore a second time. On June 22 1824, in an upper room on the corner of Park and Marion Sts., which he had been able to secure for this occasion initiated the St. James Protestant Episcopal church. He was not satisfied with the work of the church; he set up a school which was almost sure to be opposed by slaveholders in the state of Maryland.

This school was for the benefit of children of African students. This minister worked hard in expansion of his work of both the church and schools. His greatest need was a permanent house for his work.

William Levington was greatly concerned in securing a permanent location for his church and school. He, at last, was able to secure a lot on the corner of North and Saratoga Sts. The cornerstone of St. James First African Protestant Methodist Episcopal was laid on October 18, 1826. This was not a great building. It was of great importance to a few Negroes who were determined to have success. On March 31, 1827, this little band was able to move into its new surroundings.

Building Is Consecrated

This church was consecrated by Bishop Kemp of Maryland. This day was significant, for it was the first time in the South that a local branch of any of the existing white churches had been set up in the south with the right of self control and with an educated pastor. The pastor brought not only his church, but the school for free African children which was attached to the church.

This work, in all probability had the support of the white Episcopal church of the diocese of Maryland, pastors of the two Episcopal churches and the bishop which indicates how much support this project was given by diocese of Maryland.

The church was duly incorporated in 1839 under the laws of Maryland, Dr. George F. Bragg, rector of the St. James church of Baltimore who has done such good work in that remarkable little book "Men of Maryland," says this was the first organization incorporated by Negroes in the United States.

The pastor continued to advance in his church. In 1828, Mr. Levingston was advanced to the priesthood in Philadelphia by the same bishop who had ordained him a deacon. The reason for this organization in Philadelphia was at the time the office of the bishop in Maryland was vacant at that time. This action was requested of the Pennsylvania diocese from Episcopal authorities in Maryland. This ordination took place on March 23, 1828, at St. Thomas, which the Bishop recorded in his journal.

This work of this pastor was a very arduous and exacting one under the most trying difficulties. He had to work in a population half free and half slave. The problem he had was bringing this population together and without hostility. Reverend Levingston had the problem of raising money to pay for the church. To do this, he had to make many trips to the North. The cost of this church was $2300 which at the time with members with little income was a great deal.

Some of the religious leaders in the African Methodist Episcopal church were influenced by the teachings of William Levingston. The wife of Bishop Wayman was a pupil of this teacher as was the mother of Levi Coffin. Bishop Coffin got his start intellectually from his mother.

This was a great service which he carried on in the city of Baltimore until his death in 1836. He was born in N. Y., but his work was so outstanding he is listed by Dr. Bragg as a man of Maryland.

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Know Your History

Richard Mason Hancock
Esquire Foreman
Of Pattern Making Shop

The subject of our column was born of free parents at New-[illegible] Nov. 22, 1832. [illegible]rne, N. C., [illegible] his father, William H. Han[illegible]ck, was a [illegible]ale old gentleman living in [illegible]he city of Chi[illegible]go in 1867 when Dr. W. H. [illegible]mmons made [illegible]s study of Ne[illegible]o men of [illegible]. SAVAGE [illegible]ollection in [illegible] MEN OF [illegible]ARK.

The early education of Richard [illegible]as begun in a private school, because at the time the public [illegible]hool had not come into opera[illegible]on for Negroes. The laws of [illegible]he state of North Carolina had [illegible]rohibited Negroes to attend [illegible]chool. [illegible] there were [illegible]ome cities [illegible]s where Ne[illegible]oes taught each other. This [illegible]as carried on throughout the [illegible]outh. There [illegible]ere some Negroes, [illegible]ven [illegible]n the southern [illegible]tates who could read and write, [illegible]nd taught others to [illegible]ecure the [illegible]enefit of knowledge. [illegible]n this way [illegible]ome ele[illegible]ents of knowledge [illegible]ame to Richard at the age of thirteen. He began [illegible]ork as a carpenter's ap[illegible]rentice with his father. At that [illegible]ime most [illegible] building in [illegible]he part of the South was done [illegible]y Negroes — some as freed[illegible]en and slaves who were taught [illegible]rades on the plantation.

[illegible]e worked nine years at [illegible]his trade, learning it thoroughly. [illegible]he young man next moved to [illegible]New Haven, Connecticut, and [illegible]found employment at his [illegible]rade with Atwater and Treat [illegible]Deshler and Company), two [illegible]firms which were not slow in [illegible]recognizing him as an efficient [illegible]workman. He was treated well [illegible]here and was happy in his work. [illegible]When he left that position he [illegible]moved to Lockport, New York, where he began working largely as a ship carpenter. His next employment was with the Holly Manufacturing Company where he worked for four years. With this company, he learned pattern making, a branch of trade which required a complete mastery of carpentry. This was not the only requirement, for one who worked in this branch of the service had to have some acquaintance with higher mathematics, knowledge of drafting and the constant exercise of good judgement. He worked at his education for this position, both the practical and theoretical aspects.

In spite of his knowledge, he left Lockport and came to Chicago. He was able to secure employment with the Eagle Works Manufacturing Company. The president of that company was P. W. Gates, a friend of mankind — the color of the skin made no difference to him and this was his attitude when all mankind was interested in keeping the Negro in slavery, or in an inferior position.

This firm at that time had the largest manufacturing company of boilers in the western part of the United States. After working as an apprentice for two years, he was promoted to master workman in his branch of service. Soon after this, he was promoted to foremanship of the pattern division with fourteen men under his supervision.

This was more than many of these workmen could stand. Some of them had grown up in the South and could not conceive of being under the supervision of a Negro. In this case, Richard was the best trained person in the field, but these men struck and refused to work under Negro supervision. For three days, Richard Hancock was the only worker. The strikers were not as hostile as they have proven in some cases.

The orders were so many, Richard Hancock went to the president and tendered his resignation, but the president refused to take his resignation and began hiring persons to take the place of those who had been striking. This blew over and Richard Hancock lasted for the next ten years with this firm.

This carpenter was not only willing to keep his own job, but tried to train other Negroes to take up that occupation. Two young men he prepared for future jobs were Beverly Meeks and John Johnson. Meeks became a machinist and John Johnson became a pattern maker.

In 1873, the Eagle works company went out of business and a new firm, composed of two former superintendants, Fraser and Chalmers, started the Liberty Iron Works of Chicago. They did not get rid of Richard Mason Hancock, but placed him at the head of their pattern department. The business grew by leaps and bounds and the pattern department required fifteen men. This firm was interested in getting out machinery for mining operation. These were machines of various kinds and a pattern had to be made for each. This was an important position which was held by Richard Mason Hancock for many years.

This outstanding citizen was a member of many organizations, both literary and civic. Richard Mason Hancock made a real contribution on the labor front.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

DANIEL COKER

— A Co-Founder of the A.M.E. Church —

A few weeks ago in this column appeared the work of one of America's most illustrious sons, Samuel Ringgold Ward. Maryland has been able to produce several sons of distinction, including the one under discussion this week, Daniel Coker.

He was born in Frederick county, Maryland, which is not far from Washington, D. C. The date of his birth, like that in most cases dealing with Negroes, was not known [illegible] because no records were kept. Susan Coker, a white woman, his mother, took as her second husband a Negro. From this union came Daniel who along with Richard Allen, founded the African Methodist Episcopal church.

Susan Coker had [illegible] as a result of the first marriage. Her Negro son was known as Isaac Wright, and the white boy would not attend school unless Isaac could go with him. The only way this could be done in Maryland was to have Isaac attend as a valet of the white son.

In the long run, Isaac got more schooling than his white half brother. Isaac was very studious and made the best of this opportunity. He studied the higher branches and at the same time the classics. He secured all the formal education he could at the school.

To Free Territory

Isaac Wright decided to leave his home and go to New York City. At that time all a slave had to do was to reach the free states in order to prevent capture. Many Negroes left the slave states and went to New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

In this new [illegible]ation, Isaac Wright came in contact with the famous bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. He, in all probability, was a member of the church when he went to Philadelphia. However, he was ordained as an elder in the Methodist church by Bishop Asbury. After spending some years in New York, Wright decided to return to Maryland. He did not go back to Frederick county, but to the city of Baltimore.

That he had spent several years in Baltimore did not change his status as a slave, and when he returned to the state it caused him some difficulty, for in the eyes of the law Isaac Wright was a slave. It was necessary for him to keep out of view, which he did until his friends could raise enough money to purchase his freedom. If this had not been done, it would have been necessary for him to leave Maryland, or else return to slavery.

Boldness of Activity

With freedom came more boldness and activity in both the church and in the interest of the Negroes of the city. He was a worker in the famous Sharpe Street Methodist Episcopal church, where he was active in its many efforts. He taught a day school in connection with the church.

This project started as a small one, and only a few pupils came. This was during the time of slavery, and only children of free persons could attend school in the northern cities.

They, of course, had to pay and many of these persons could hardly get the necessities of life, and while education was very desirable on the part of Negroes, it was not as important as food and shelter. This school was so impressive that it increased to about one hundred-fifty before it closed. While he was still teaching, he became the author of a financial plan that provided a considerable amount of money for Sharp Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Many outstanding boys attended his school. The most significant was the Rev. William Douglas, who later became rector of St. Paul Episcopal church of Philadelphia, who will be dicussed in this column.

The work for which Daniel Coker is best known is the organization of the Bethel African Episcopal church and the founding of the African Methodist Episcopal church in 1816. It was upon the advice of Daniel Coker that a number of persons withdrew from the Sharp Street Methodist Episcopal church. He organized the Bethel church. Baltimore was much too close to the South, and Coker had to escape to New York to avoid the slave hunters. At this juncture, he abandoned the name of Isaac Wright under which he had been known and took the name of Daniel Coker by which he was known the rest of his life.

In April, 1816, when 16 persons assembled in the city of Philadelphia to organize the African Methodist Episcopal church, Daniel was the brains of that organization. The rest of these devoted men were practically illiterate.

It is not at all surprising that he was elected the first bishop of the church and became the first Negro in America to be elected a bishop. Daniel Coker resigned the next day and Richard Allen was elected bishop of the newly founded church. Coker did not have the piety of Allen though he had much more training. This minister was interested in the slavery question and wrote a short book on it. Daniel Coker was one of the founders of the AME church.

Know Your History

By W. SHERMAN SAVAGE, LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

Reverend Henry Adams, A Faithful Pastor

The subject of our column this week is a good pastor of a church in Louisville. Most of the Negro leaders before the Civil War were ministers, which is not at all surprising because the church offered an outlet for the emotions of these oppressed people. These for the most part were very simple and believed in a simple religious faith.

Anyone who could explain to them the great mysteries of heaven became their leader, which explains the place of the preacher in the life of the Negro before Civil War.

DR. SAVAGE

After the war, the Negro church offered the only place where leadership could be shown to the best advantage. Thus, most of our early leaders were churchmen. Reverend Henry Adams was in this class and in fact one of the real leaders of the Negro life in the southland.

Reverend Henry Adams was born December 17, 1802, at the infancy of the American nation in Franklin county, Georgia. We know little of his parents, whether they were both free or whether they both were slaves. But this young man was given special privileges. That was the custom if one felt he was called to preach.

While still very young, he exhibited very marked ability. He was interested in the church and was converted at the very early age of 18 and was allowed to exercise his gifts in the bounds of his church under the supervision of a white overseer.

At that early date, supervision was not as much a problem as it became after the Nat Turner insurrection. After this event there were many state laws passed which made it mandatory that closer supervision, and in several states, silence gag the Negro preacher.

In 1825, Reverend Henry Adams was ordained as a full fledged minister. His first years in the ministry were spent in Georgia and South Carolina. In 1829, almost the same year that slaves had become important, he went to the First Baptist church of Lousville. This was the very year that David Walker of Boston sent out his appeal which caused so much confusion in the slave states. There is little denying that it did urge the slave to arise against their masters.

This was part of the condition of the nation when Rev. Henry Adams went to Lousville.

Rev. Mr. Adams was well versed in the English branches of knowledge as well as the dead languages. We do not know how he was taught, but it was unusual for a Negro to be so well learned at such an early time in the history of America.

Many cases of this sort are to be found in the history of the Negro. In many instances, they were taught by whites in spite of the law and in some few cases by Negroes who had managed to secure the training in some way.

The church where Rev. Adams was pastor had been a branch set aside in 1842 as a separate oranization with 475 members. This church became a very active one in the city of Louisville.

During his first 20 years, he baptised more than 1,300 persons who were added to his church. He was directly responsible for the converaion of more than 10,000 persons in Kentucky. Out of this early church many of the Baptist churches of Louisville had their origin. There is little doubt that his life was a great influence of spiritual growth in the state of Kentucky.

His work was not alone confined to the city of Lousville, but was felt in the state. He was an instrumental factor in the organization of Negro Baptists of the state of Kentucky, which was organized in August 3, 1869.

This organization came into existence only a few years after freedom. The General Colored Association was organized in the First Baptist church of Lexington, Kentucky, the home of the University of Kentucky, and Rev. Adams was elected moderator of the Association. The organization began with 25 churches and 12,620 members.

This dynamic man was interested in many other things. One which was near to his heart was that of education. It is largely due to the work of Rev. Adams that States university was established. The name is pecular because it is called the States university and yet it is not supported by the taxes of the state.

It later became known as Summons university.

It must not be thought that others did not contribute to it. It was known by the students and they held memorial to the memory of this servant of the people many years later. He died in November 3, 1872, loved by all.

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Know Your History

By W. SHERMAN SAVAGE, LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

One of the persons who took an active part in slavery in the old Northwest was Edward Coles who was born on a Virginia plantation. He was born on December 15, 1786, at Enniscorthy in Albemarle county, Va.

His father was Colonel John Coles, a slave holder who had a considerable number of slaves. The colonel had served in the American revolution and as such enjoyed the friendship of the foremost Americans of [illegible]

DR. SAVAGE

Edward's education was the best and was exceptional, for even an aristocrat of that day in the state of Virginia. As most of the aristocrats of the South were, he was first taught by private tutors.

When this was completed, he went to Hampden Sidney college which is located near the present Richmond. His next move was to the College of William and Mary college at Williamsburg, Va., but he failed to graduate here because of failure of health.

Secretary to President

When his work began in 1809, he was secretary to President Madison where he worked until 1814. In 1815, he was sent to Russia on a diplomatic mission by President Madison. This gave him a chance to travel in the British Isle, France and Germany.

Edward Coles was an idealist which was apparent in his writings early in life. The most important question from 1800 to 1850 in the United States was slavery. In 1809, his father died and left the plantation with its slaves to him. This did not change his attitude towards slavery.

[illegible] proved a problem and [illegible] in which he sought advice. [illegible] wrote to Jefferson for this [illegible] which Jefferson gave.

Coles decided to move to the Northwest and take his slaves with him. He decided to settle at Edwardsville which he did in 1819. Coles did not tell the slaves of their emancipation until they were on the Ohio river. When they had reached Illinois, he executed a formal deed of emancipation and assisted his slaves to make a new start in life.

Edward Coles had not been in Illinois long before he was made register of the land office. This event occurred March 3, 1819, and in such a position, he was able to extend his influence in the state. He became well known, for in three year after his arrival he was elected governor of the state. This was done by a narrow margin.

Some have attributed his success to the issue of slavery in Illinois politics. Slavery was prohibited in Illinois because it was in the Old Northwest where slavery was prohibited by the Ordinance of 1787, which said Article VI of that document, slavery should be forever prohibited. The state came in as a free state. In spite of this, slavery was a problem in Illinois because of its nearness to Missouri where slavery did exist by law.

Governor Speaks Out

There were many in the state who wanted to extend slavery, which was contrary to the wishes of the governor. In his first message to the legislature, he spoke out against this policy. This was considered as a challenge by the pro-slavery men. They were able to pass a resolution for a referendum upon holding a convention to amend the constitution.

The governor was one who did not mind a fight and he became very active in leading those against the amendment. He said this question preyed upon him in such a way that he would not be happy until it was settled. The Convention resolution was defeated at the polls and no doubt the governor's influence was felt in the struggle. By this very act, the menace of slavery was averted in the state of Illinois.

Governor Coles was interested in agriculture and its improvement. This is not at all surprising because he had grown up on a farm or plantation and even though he had given much in other activities, agriculture was his first love. In 1818, he took the initiative in organizing the first agriculture society in the state of Illinois.

In national politics, he made the wrong choice and supported Crowford instead of Jackson. This might have had some influence in politics, and he was defeated for every office he tried for. Afterwards, he spent the remainder of his life in happiness. He lived to a ripe old age.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

SAMUEL C. WATSON
—Druggist and Physician—

During slavery days, there were very few business men in the Negro race, which is easily understood. Some found a way to make some commodities which were sold to the trade. The subject of our column this week, Samuel Watson, was able to make a success in the drug business.

The subject of our column was born in 1832, in St. James Parish. However, his parents died when he was only nine years old. When the estate was settled, young Samuel with two of his brothers and two sisters were sent along to Washington under the guardianship of the Rev. William McLane, Presbyterian minister.

The boy's education was begun before he left the state of South Carolina. He continued it in the city of Washington in a school which was operated by a Mrs. Leonard A. Grimes, wife of a distinguished Baptist minister who held charge in Boston, Mass.

This Baptist preacher was such a race man that he was convicted and sentenced to a term in prison for helping slaves to escape from bondage. When this was over, he came back to Washington and worked in the cause of slavery which lasted for some time.

Goes To School

Young Samuel continued his studies at Union Seminary which was conducted by John F. Cook, a Presbyterian minister. At the age of 18, he went North and by his own effort to attend Phillips academy in Andover, Mass. This young student stayed there three years; one of which being in the classical department. The future seemed dark to him, and he gave up and left the academy because of prejudice on every hand. In spite of this prejudice that is not the reason he left for he, like many Negroes, had to wonder what they would do by paying such a price for education.

He left school and shipped on the survey schooner, Madison, at Brooklyn Navy Yard. This crew was to carry on a survey from Delaware Bay to Portland, Maine. He spent the summer in this work and returned in the fall and received his discharge from that service. He was possessed with the idea of wanting to know more and more.

There were several boys from Washington along with his brother who decided to go to Oberlin college. This college was opened for the benefit of all, regardless of race, creed, or sex. One man, in speaking of Oberlin, said the wind of liberalism had always blown over the campus of that college and no one has ever been turned away because of his color or sex, even when other schools were doing that.

Leaves Oberlin College

This effort began in 1853, at the time the anti-slavery crusade was most important. His stay at Oberlin did not last long, for he was never able to enter the spirit which seemed to move everything at Oberlin, so he left the school and went to Cleveland. There he attended Western Homeopathic college, where he completed his studies and graduated with the degree of M.D.

After leaving college, he settled in Chatham, Ontario where he practiced his profession until the fall of 1858. Gold was discovered in British Columbia. There was much excitement throughout the country and many people went there and many of them failed. They had expected to be able to pick up gold from the ground, but this proved not true and those who had only shovels could not be a success in the gold fields of British, Columbia. Mining there soon proved to be only for those with proper machinery.

In 1859 a Mr. Whipper, a Negro of Philadelphia, purchased a steamboat, the T. Whitney, and

placed her in service between Detroit and Sandusky, Ohio. Dr. Watson was persuaded to take a clerkship on this vessel and at the same time acted as part-time manager. This was the first effort around the lakes of a boat owned and operated by Negroes.

In 1861, he went to Salem, Mass., where he married the only daughter of Joseph Casey. He moved then to Toronto and began the practice of medicine. He soon was to find out that he could not practice medicine without a diploma in that country. He took an examination and passed and was able to practice medicine.

He stayed there until 1853, when the rebellion broke out in that country. In that year, he came back to the United States and settled down in Detroit and opened a prescription drug store. In 1887, when Simmons' "Men of Mark" was written, he had been in business for twenty-five years.

Samuel C. Watson, along with the people of Detroit, became interested in the politics of the city and state. In 1874, he was nominated on the ticket of the Republican party, but the whole party lost. In 1875, he was nominated again, but this time he lost by a trick, but his Democratic opponent would not accept the office and Dr. Watson was able to serve in it. He held many offices of trust and was a business success. He was one who made a success in the business world.

John Brown Spent Pleasant Days in Iowa Towns before Disastrous Harper's Ferry

In October, 1856, a travel-weary man rode his mule into West Branch, Iowa. He went to the only tavern, "The Traveler's Rest," owned by a Quaker, James Townsend, whom he asked, "Have you heard of John Brown of Kansas?" Without replying, Townsend chalked the man's hat and coat and mule with 10 marks, the sign that John Brown was now on the tavern's free list, and had found refuge in Iowa from one of his anti-slavery campaigns in bleeding Kansas."

A Winter in Springdale

Brown's longest stay in Iowa was during the winter of 1857-8, when he came to Springdale (Cedar County), a community of Quakers whose anti-slavery sentiment was strong enough to make Brown and his ten men welcome even if they had borne arms for their cause. However, Brown and his men were quartered at the home of William Mason, a non-Quaker who lived three miles northeast of the village.

Hospitable Evenings

The band of abolitionists spent long, hospitable evenings in the rural quiet of Springdale, in the homes of men named Painter, Lewis, Varney, and Gill. On some nights a mock legislature of the "State of Springdale" was organized by Brown and his men, either in Maxson's home or in the district school building. Among the topics debated were women's suffrage, the Fugitive Slave Law, prohibitory liquor laws, and the merits of John Brown's campaign against slavery. The little village was stimulated by these orators who had backed up their ideals with deeds.

Preparations for Battle

But not all was pleasure for the band in Springdale. A daily routine of military study and drill began at 5 a.m. In the afternoons the men went through calisthenics, company maneuvers, and sword practice on the sward east of the Maxson house. One of the wooden sabres used by Brown's son, Owen, is still in the Maxson family.

At the time of Brown's stay in Springdale, two young brothers, Edwin and Barclay Coppoc, also lived in the village. They were Quakers and were sympathetic to Brown's cause, Barclay already having served with Brown in Kansas. When Brown again passed through Springdale in February, 1859, while smuggling slaves into Canada, the Coppoc brothers asked to accompany him on his future schemes. Brown agreed, and sent for them in July. The brothers joined Brown before his disastrous battle at Harper's Ferry in October.

Train Wreck

Edwin Coppoc was captured and later hanged along with John Brown. Barclay escaped and got back to Springdale, but lost his life early in the Civil War during a train wreck. His name is engraved upon a commemorative shaft in Tipton, Iowa, along with the names of local soldiers who went to war singing "John Brown's Body," and fighting John Brown's cause.

SAN DIEGO—Mayor Charles C. Dail presents a Gold Key to the city to the Rev. George Williams, 102-year-old retired Baptist minister and ex-slave who was honored on his birthday by the San Diego Lighthouse for which he wrote a column until his health began to fail last year.

Born in Bladen county, N.C. in 1856, the Rev. Williams was 9 years old when the Civil War ended. He received 7 years of schooling, plus four years at Shaw University, N.S., and became a teacher himself. He also began to preach at the age of 17.

He retired from the active ministry in 1940, but stayed on to assist at San Diego's Trinity Baptist church. He has compiled a record of having performed 800 marriages and officiated at 4,000 baptisms, and has great, great grandchildren.

At left is editor-publisher N. M. Young, whose newspaper sponsored the birthday party.

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Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

Nelson Caesar Crews, Politician and Editor

Nelson Caesar Crews was born in Fayette, Missouri Howard County, October 15, 1866 the son of Jacob and Joanna Crews. He was the youngest of fourteen children, and was the eleventh son of this couple.

His father, Jacob Crews, was a native of Kentucky and his mother, Joanna Crews, was a Virginian. When at the age of two years, Nelson moved with the family to Chillicothe, Missouri, where he grew to manhood. His education was secured in the public and high schools of Chillicothe, and after his graduation from the high school he attended college in the state of Iowa.

He, very much, displayed elements of leadership and was foremost in organizing a ball team of the community and also gathered groups of boys together and with them attended Sunday school regularly.

While still a lad, he exhibited great ability as a speaker and was usually chosen by his associates to lead various organizations. At one time, he won first place in an oratorical contest and his speech was forceful and created much comment after which he was termed "The Boy Orator."

At an early age, he became interested in politics and made his first campaign speech at 18 years of age. Nelson Crews came to Kansas City, Missouri, at the age of 23 and soon became prominent in the political and civic life of the city. His ability as an orator grew and with that attainment his services were in demand throughout the country.

Nelson Crews appeared before the Missouri General Assembly when efforts were being made to legalize Jim-Crow cars in the state; the eloquence of five of his speeches is credited with bringing about the defeat of this infamous measure.

Because of his political prowess he became assistant superintendent of streets. He later served one term as deputy clerk and four terms as clerk of the police court, being the first Negro appointed to that office. He was special agent in the Department of Agriculture during the administration of President William Howard Taft.

He was a Republican from the first, and was a delegate to every Republican convention in the city, county and state from his entrance into the political life. He was alternate delegate at large to every Republican National convention after 1862 and was a member of the speaker's bureau of the Republican National Committee. He sought in various states to influence the Negro vote to the Republican party. Nelson Crews was very much interested in fraternal organizations and was a 32nd degree Mason, Knight of Pythian, Odd Fellow, U.B.F., American Woodman and an Elk. He was a member of Rone Lodge of Kansas City and was Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge of Missouri and Jurisdiction.

He was converted in his home town and joined the A.M.E. church which was organized in his father's home. Shortly after his conversion, he was married to Miss Matilda Houston of Macon, Missouri. After coming to Kansas City, he joined Allen Chapel and became a prominent and faithful member, giving liberally of his finance and was elected delegate to the General Conference several times. He was at one time a trustee of Western university.

He wrote editorials for a newspaper under the ownership of Lewis Woods. After two years at this work, he bought the paper, the KANSAS CITY SUN. There was a paper of the same name that was edited by other persons, which published the deplorable happenings of the Negro race. This paper soon lost its popularity after Nelson Crews became owner of the Negro periodical. The paper grew in popularity and had a wide circulation. This was perhaps the third newspaper to be edited by Negroes, a Harry Graham having preceded J. D. Bowser in the newspaper business. Crews published this paper until his death. Mrs. Margaret Bass Crews, who became his second wife, attempted to carry on, but finally sold out to several gentlemen: Reverend D. A. Holmes, Willis Mosely, T. B. Watkins and others. But, after a while, the KANSAS CITY CALL made its advent into Kansas City and the KANSAS CITY SUN was no more.

Nelson Crews was a very kind-hearted, broad-minded man and contributed freely to community projects. The playground at 25th and Woodland is named for Nelson C. Crews. The public was asked to submit names to the KANSAS CITY CALL. The name of Nelson C. Crews received the largest number of votes. The playground was dedicated with an appropriate program, Sunday, June 1, 1941.

This is a sketch of one of Kansas City's citizens who lived and worked there in the past.

Obedience To Master Is Reason Woman, 106, Gives For Long Life

By C. W. BEVERLY

"You pray for me and I'll pray for you," were the departing words of Mrs. Mary Bailey, 106, to the CALL reporter as he left the nursing home at 2605 Forest, where Mrs. Bailey resides, Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Bailey, who has evidentally been a very religious woman all of her life, when asked how she accounted for her long life said "I have always tried to be obedient to my Master."

She is the only surviving child and the last to be born, of seven children, to Jerry and Lisa May [illegible] County, Mo.

A child of [illegible] Bailey recalled many incidents of her childhood and life at the big house.

She said she recalls how she always enjoyed ringing the bell whenever it was mealtime. Of course she said there were many other chores on the plantation for her, such as feeding the chickens, picking cotton and helping with the dishes.

When asked how she could give such an accurate account of her age, Mrs. Bailey said, "through the favor to us, slave owners were always compelled to give the age of slaves when they were sold, and that is why my age was recorded in the old family Bible."

She and other children in her family had little school life. They tried going to school after reaching the adult age, but said that they did not remain in school because the other children were so much younger than they.

At the death of her sister, Margaret Hanson, Mrs. Bailey said she took Mrs. Hanson's two children to raise. Thomas Earl Blakeman, the surviving nephew, lives at 2449 Harrison.

In giving more details, as they would come and go in her mind, Mrs. Bailey said that she had lived in Oklahoma and Old Mexico, where she attained the name of "chief cook," for her hot tamales. Vaguely she recalls playing a part in the founding of a Methodist church in Oklahoma.

A most dramatic incident in the life of Mrs. Bailey and very vivid in her mind, was the time the first train was scheduled to come through Kansas City. Over and over she related how they packed picnic baskets and settled down at the railroad tracks where the train would run, planning for a big celebration when it arrived. Then all of a sudden she said, "someone shouted, 'here she comes!' and before another word could be spoken, another person shouted, 'and there she goes!'" But the fact that the train did not stop did not change the plans for the picnic, Mrs. Bailey said.

In speaking of the many presidents in her time, she seemed to have a more vivid recollection of Abraham Lincoln, and what a joyous occasion it was when the slaves were freed.

In Parkville, Mo. Singing a line or two from a favorite hymn, Mrs. Bailey said her husband died years ago and "Left Me Here Below."

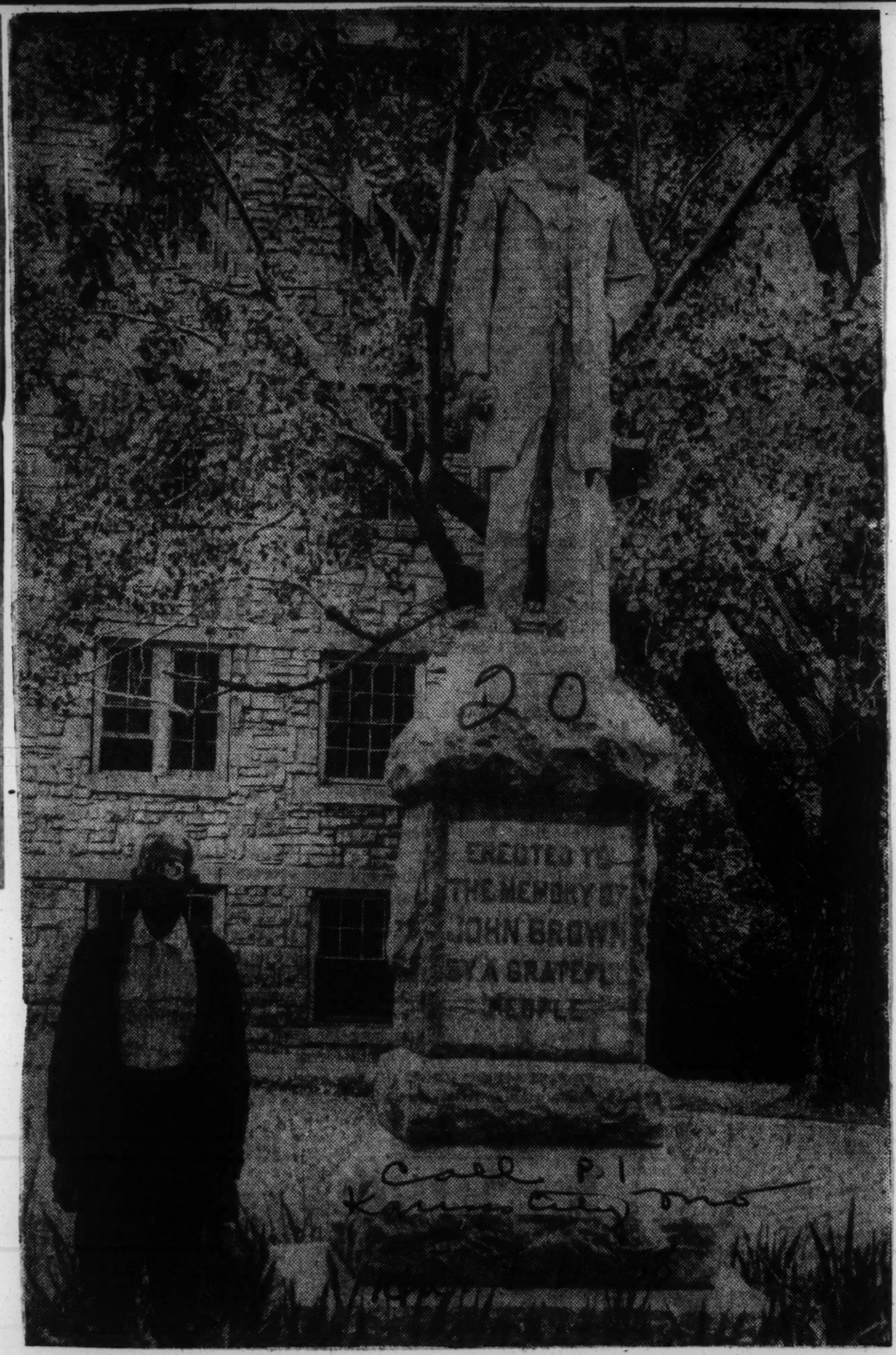
Attendants at the home said that Mrs. Bailey was a very wonderful woman. They said she always retains her pleasant disposition and never forgets to thank them whenever they have an occasion to do anything for her. Daily she gives thanks in prayer to the Lord for having spared her to live to this ripe old age, they said.

Mrs. Bailey is one of several patients at the nursing home operated by Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Wynn. She entered the home May 4, of this year.

The records show Mrs. Bailey's birth date to be September 27, 1852. She is not able to get around much, but sits in the living room during the day, enjoying occasional chats with the attendants.

WOMAN, 106, ACCOUNTS FOR AGE—Mrs. Lucy Bailey, 106, a resident of the nursing home at 2905 Forest, said the only account she could give for her age is that she has always tried to be obedient to her Master. Born in Platte County, Mo., Mrs. Bailey is the only surviving child of seven, born to the late Jerry and Liza Myers. Her only living relative is Thomas Earl Blakeman of 2449 Harrison.

W. U. REUNION JULY 4 AROUND BROWN'S STATUE. — Teachers, students and employees of the former Western University of old Quindaro, Kansas City, Kas., got together July 4 around the famed statue of John Brown on the former campus of the once prominent university. Standing by Brown's statue is 88-year-old John Walker of 3426 N. Twenty-ninth street, who came to Kansas and the university about 1880. He was well known by all of the students and the townspeople for his beautification of the school grounds and his attractive flower gardens. Guests from all over the country toured the grounds Friday when they assembled for a picnic — as a feature of a three-day reunion sponsored by the Western University Memory Club. Registration began Friday at noon, at Douglass hospital now located on the former school grounds. Tours were made of the Old Quindaro ruins, the mouth of the former underground railroad, made famous by John Brown during the late years of slavery; the ruins of the old John Brown warehouse, walls of the old hotel where President Abraham Lincoln and Liberator Brown were said to have stopped; and the old springs where these famous historians secured their water. A banquet was held for the guests Saturday night, at the First Baptist church in Quindaro; and, Sunday morning, the reunion crowd attend services at Allen Chapel AME church, also in Quindaro, afterwhich a general meeting was held.



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NICHOLAS BIDDLE

ONE OF THE "FIRST DEFENDERS"

The title of First Defenders was given to the five companies of Pennsylvania troops who marched through Baltimore, from the Bolton t the Camden Station, on the 18th of April,1861. Nicholas Biddle was connected with the Pottsville Company. At the end of the afore mentioned date a pool of blood from his wound marked the spot where he lay on the Capitol floor (Pottsville). He was the first man wounded by a rebel in the war for the Union.

The 37th Congress of the U.S. paid tribute to Mr. Biddle for his gallentry on 22nd of July 1861 by tendering him a resolution of Thanks.

This information was given by Mr. Thomas Daly of the class of 1908 Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Date: November 4, 1958, which was his birthday he said.

Accompanied to the Department of Rwcords and Research by Captain R.S. Darnaby

Mr. Daly was in attendance at his class re-union, w ich was celebrating its 50th anniversary.

He has in mind popularizing the first Negro who spilled his blood in the Civil War just as Crispus Attucks was the first Negro to spill his blood in the American Revolution.

When War Came To Macon County—

The BATTLE of CHEHAW

EDITOR'S NOTE: Below is the first of two installments of a very interesting article on a little-known chapter in the history of Macon County. The final installment will appear next week.

BY E. W. WADSWORTH

July, 1864, was a crucial month in the life of the Confederacy. Sherman's army of 100,000 men was poised and ready to strike Atlanta, which was being defended by Gen. Johnston with only half as many men as the Union forces attacking it. Sherman's Atlanta campaign, although a major militry undertaking itself, was actually a part of a larger and more extensive plan designed to help bring the long and disastrous war to an end. A phase of this vast military operation was the destruction of a vital link between Alabama's capital city, Montgomery, and Atlanta, the Montgomery-West Point Railroad.

The West Point Railroad, one of the earliest in Alabama, was completed in 1851 and extended from West Point, Ga., on the Chattahoochee, to Montgomery, a distance of 88 miles. Three years later, in 1894, another line, pushing south from Atlanta, reached West Point to form a junction. Due to difference in the guage of the tracks, it was necessary to transfer passengers and freight across an elevated platform where the two railroads met. When war came, the Montgomery and Atlanta railroad became a vital link in the Confederacy, with generals and statesmen journeying between the two cities, and with supplies and troops being moved to Atlanta and beyond. Countless difficulties, however, were encountered in the operation of this supply line. Wood for fuel was hard to get, and housewives were urged by newspaper to save discarded kitchen fats for use as lubricants or for illuminating oil.

On June 30, 1864, from a point near Kenesaw Mountain, Gen. Sherman issued final instructions to Maj. Gen. Lovell Rousseau to take 2,500 good cavalry, well armed, with sufficient number of pack mules loaded with ammunition, salt, sugar, meat, coffee, and flour, and to move as rapidly as possible on the railroad between Tuskegee and Opelika. The raiders were instructed to break up the road, burn the cross-ties, and twist the rails, and, if no serious opposition threatened, they were further instructed to make a feint toward Columbus, Ga., then turn up the Chattahoochee and join Sherman's forces between Marietta and Atlanta. Rosseau's final orders were received on July 9, 1864, in which Sherman ("War is Hell") wrote "There is but a single road which unites the Mississippi roads with the Alabama roads—When you reach the road do your work well—burn the ties in piles, heat the iron in the middle, and when red hot, let the men pull the ends so as to give a twist to the rails."

On July 10, 1864, with 2,500 cavalry and units of supply in pack trains, Rosseau left Decatur Ala., avoiding Gen. Nathan B Forrest's (Git thar fustest with the mostest") cavalry and moving swiftly crossed Sand Mountain, the Coosa, striking at Talladega, then moving southward through Jackson Gap and Dadeville, and at sun set July 17, 1864 arriving at Loachapoka, his destination, located between Notasulga and Auburn on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad.

A scout dismounted and cut the telegraph wires, disrupting all communication along the route. Had the raiders arrived a few hours earlier, they would have captured a valuable prize indeed —General Braxton Bragg, an important Confederate soldier. The raiders, who had covered 250 miles in eight days, were exhausted. Upon descending from their mounts they gathered in small groups, and gazed at the little cluster of buildings and houses.

The station was deserted and the town, whose name the Union soldiers could not pronounce, seemed abandoned. After some food and a few hours of rest, the men were awakened to begin their job of destruction. In a precise manner, with urgent prodding from their officers the Yankee raiders began removing sections of the rails from their beds, piling cross ties and fence rails in great burning heaps. Soon a row of pine-pitch fed flames extended up and down the railway, as shadowy figures moved about in the night throwing on combustibles and other materials taken from the railway station. Sparks from the fires soon set the station on fire, and for awhile, threatened the entire little cluster of houses.

The long night passed and July 18 dawned hot and cloudless, save for the smoke of many fires evidence of the destruction being wrought. An alarm had spread during the night, and great apprehension was felt in Montgomery, 53 miles from Loachapoka, which had received news of the raiders.

Though Montgomery had no organized defense, several companies of boys, whose military experience totaled less than six months of guard duty and drill, were hurriedly assembled. These troops numbered less than 400. In addition to this number a small detachment of cadets from the University at Tuscaloosa under the command of First Lieut. G. E. Redwood was called to help turn back the invaders. The roster of defenders was completed by a com-

pany of reserves, consisting of old men who had been refused active military service due to age. This group, which was armed with all assortments of muskets, which at best could hurl a one ounce ball about a hundred yards, along with two small cannons pulled by horses, was hurriedly placed on board a short train of freight cars and switched to the main track headed east. With many goodbyes and shouts of encouragement from the people of Montgomery the odd--looking band of soldiers (boys and old men) sitting on top of frieght cars or hanging precariously from whatever they could cling to, headed east to meet a seasoned and experience Union Cavalry force five times their number, commanded by a veteran soldier. The little train crept forward belching forth a cloud of pitch smoke, with lookouts posted in the cab and tender to sound a warning at the sight of the enemy. The Union forces under Rosseau, in the meantime, had been divided into four groups to continue the job of wrecking and burning. Two sections were sent southward, one to Chehaw, about 13 miles distance, the fartherest point to be attacked, with instructions to destroy the track and burn all bridges. The second contigent was sent to Notasulga to move from there to form a junction with the force from Chehaw. A third was sent to Auburn. The fourth was charged with tearing up the track from Loachapoka to Notasulga.

KILLS

At Auburn a force of 18 convalescents from Texas Hospital (near Auburn) armed with shotguns under the command of Capt. T. H. Frances gave token resistance and withdrew. The Federals burned the station and destroyed track three miles north of town, also capturing and destroying a locomotive which was headed toward Auburn, as news had not been received in Opelika of the raid. Near Notasulga, the temporary buildings of Camp Watts, a hospital for convalescents, was burned, together with a quanity of tents and quartermaster's stores.

Centenarian Credits Nothing In Particular For Long Life

100 Years Old

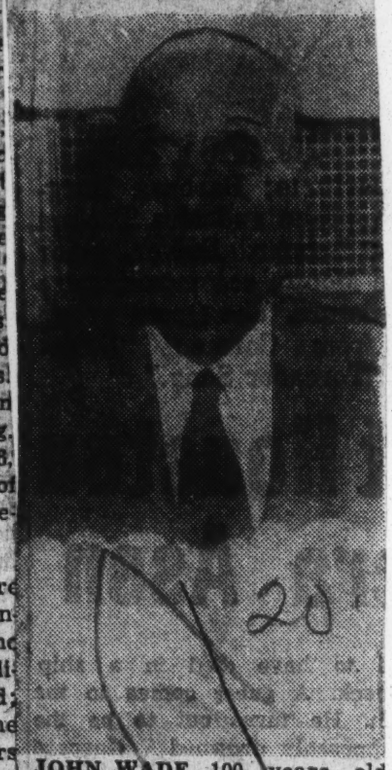
HOUSTON — J o h n Wade whose birthdays reaches from ox carts to space ships, says that he credits "nothing in particular" for his long life.

Born in Brenham, June 18, 1858, the lovely centenarian who keeps house all by himself at 8008 Beverly, was celebrating his seventh birthday when the "Emancipation Proclamation" was first celebrated along the historic Brazos River farmlands.

The retired farmer has lived in Houston for about 15 years. He is the father of 20 children of which 12 are still living. He is the grandfather of 66, and the greatgrand father of quite a clan, in addition to be great-great grandfather.

His sons and daughters are Mrs Dezera Crockrell, Simonton, Texas, Willie Wade who lives in the Carverdale Subdivision, Milton Wade, West End; Mrs Laura Daniels, Acres Home Nathaniel Wade, Sunnyside; Mrs Josephine Jones, Acres Home, Mrs Ruth Johnson, Oakland, Calif, Mrs Lessie Mae Hull, California, Mrs Bessie Cook Oakland, Mrs Lovie Turner Acres Home. Lurie Wade, Sr Acres Home and Daniel Wade Acres Home.

This year as usual the children celebrated their father's on, replete with all of the birthday celebration goodis.e birthday celebration goodies, The 100-year old Texan, depite the dry season, has a very ice garden, and he is still able o attend church services.



JOHN WADE, 100 years old does his own gardening and housekeeping.

Photo by Alex Branch

20 1958

When War Came To Macon County—

The BATTLE of CHEHAW

EDITOR'S NOTE: Below is the second and final installment of a most interesting account of the Battle of Chehaw.

BY E. W. WADSWORTH

As the train from Montgomery reached Chehaw, the engine moved along slowly, speeding up a little after it had crossed the bridge on Euphaubee Creek, moving along a level fill beyond, through a swamp, and emerging, and curving toward the first ridge sloping away from the bottom lands. Suddenly a shot rang out from the side of the track, and a minnie ball crashed between the feet of a boy sitting on top of the box cars. The train ground to a jerky halt and soldiers jumped to the ground shouting encouragement to each other as they formed a shirmsh line and advanced along the railroad track. Though no one actually had spotted the raiders, a full blast from their guns showed them to be concealed in the edge of a thick wood. For a few minutes the fighting was sharp and bitter and at close range. Here and there a figure would crumple and fall, mortally wounded. As the battle continued, the Confederate line was shifted a short distance to the right, away from the railroad, toward an old gin house standing in an open field on the top of a hill. Under the cover of the fence, the Confederates fired away at the raiders who slowly withdrew toward the edge of the woods. Due to the limited range of the Confederate muskets, one company moved in to a partly covered position which would place the enemy within range.

As the first phase of the battle was drawing to a close, with the enemy slowly moving away, and disappearing into the woods, a small group of mounted militia galloped up the road from Tuskegee and took up positions in the Confederate line near the old gin house, shouting challenges for the enemy to renew the battle. The Tuskegee militia (Home Guards) who were attired in brown linen uniforms, which had been sewn or made at home, were noisely welcomed and cheered by the defenders as they felll into battle positions.

At the first outbreak of firing, the Federal cavalry detachment under the command of Maj. Harlon Baid, of the Fifth Iowa, cautiously withdrew his men and sent a hurried dispatch to Gen. Rousseau, stating that re-enforcements were uurgently needed, that a superior force had arrived from the direction of Montgomery and had attacked his detachment.

During the two-hour interval, while the Union forces were sending for reenforcements, the Confederates formed a skirmish line with complete disregard for the terrain, with the line extending in front of a fence, with one end resting in a open ravine, and the other extending to the edge of a swamp. The men were deployed about five paces apart. A small cannon was unlimbered at the edge of an old road. (Years later, a Confederate soldier who survived the battle wanted to know why in the hell they were not formed behind the fence instead of in front of it.)

Shortly after noon, the reenforced Federal troops opened fire from a wooded hill directly in front of the Confederate lines, causing the Confederates to fire back with their muzzle loaders which produced a deafening roar, but did little actual damage to the advancing enemy. Rousseau's men slowly advanced, pouring a heavy fire from their Spencer rifles and, with a sharp flanking movement, pushed the Confederate line back across the road toward the ravine on the right, where the hottest part of the battle raged.

While trying to get the cannon into firing position, the horses in charge of the Alabama cadets became frightened, kicked and pawed, causing the Confederate cannon to land upside down in a ditch. When the horses were cut free from their harnesses, they galloped away into the woods leaving the Confederates without their artillery.

As the fighting continued to mount in fury the Confederates, being attacked on two sides, their rifles and numbers being no match for the Federals, fell back. When Rousseau's men Confederates before them and driving them into the swamp, they returned to the railrod, formed a strong rear guard, and proceeded with the task of tearing up the track toward Notasulga.

In Tuskegee, as the battle raged, many of the ctizens gathered in the churches to pray. A small boy, who later became a successful business executive in Atlanta, recalled sitting in church with his legs dangling from a pew as he listened to the distant sounds of rifle fire.

W. C. Cox (grandfather of Bud Cox) who was about 15 years of age, was considered too young to join the militia as a soldier, but was accepted as a drummer boy for the Tuskegee Volunteers, a Home Guard unit. During the thick of the fighting a Yankee bullet punctured the drumhead of his drum, destroying its usefulness.

As the rear guard of the raiders withdrew toward Notasulga, the Alabama soldiers who had been dispersed and driven into the swamp, slowly reappeared and established another line across the railroad and waited, unable to pursue the Yankee cavalry on foot.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent by the Confederates in burying the dead, caring for the wounded, and loading the equipment back on the train for the long trip back to Montgomery. A small guard was posted to guard the railroad bridge across Euphaubee Creek. Smoke from distant fires shimmered in the July heat, evidence that Rousseeau's raiders were completing their job of destruction, which interrupted rail service on the line for 60 days.

In Tuskegee, some of the wounded and dying were taken to Minnie Hall (on the location of the present Skinner's Furniture Store) which was converted into a temporary hospital.

The number of men killed and wounded varies with different reports. Chief of Staff, Gen. Harry W. Halleck gave the total Federal casualties for the entire Alabama campaign as being 12 killed and 30 wounded. The Montgomery Weekly Advertiser stated that Federal losses as "not exceeding 50 men" The Selma Morning Dispatch, July 27, 1864, gave the Southern casualty figure as being 65 killed or wounded. The Montgomery Weekly Advertiser stated six Confederates were killed and 40 to 50 wounded or missing. A survivor of the battle gave the Confederate losses as being six killed and 20 wounded.

Site of the Battle of Chehaw is at a point 1.75 miles north of Euphaubee Creek bridge on the railroad. Here the terrain—hill, ravine, swamp—corresponds to the description given in the various battle accounts. The hill is in sight of the old gin mentioned in the fighting, according to Lucious C. Pollard, an old Negro who lived in this vicinity all of his life. Capt. William C. Ward, Co. A, 62nd, Alabama Infantry, who was in the Battle of Chehaw, wrote an eyewitness account of the fighting which was published in The Birmingham Age-Herald, Aug. 10, 1902.

In recent years, according to Sanford P. Hearn, of Tuskegee, a grave identification group came and removed the remains of the Union dead, which were reinterred in one of the National Cemeteries.

Though insignificant in view of many battles fought during the War Between the States, the Battle of Chehaw, sometimes referred to as the Battle of Beasley's tank was an epic in courage and determination by a hastily organized contigent of boys and old men, armed with out-moded muskets who met and fought a seasoned, experienced and well-armed Federal force under the command of Maj. Gen. Lovell Rousseau.

Who's Who in Iowa

Mrs. Rebecca Gaiter, 102, Celebrates Birthday Monday At Home of 73-Year-old Son

This is the 26th in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

Although modern science and easy living are guaranteeing longer life to 20th Century man, few people live to be 100 or beyond . . . but Mrs. Rebecca Gaiters is one of those few. She celebrated her 102nd birthday Monday, Aug. 11.

MRS. GAITER

Born of slave parents in Marion, Ala., in 1856 she has lived through the Civil War, two World Wars, the Korean war and skirmishes of a possible third global conflict. She has come through the turbulent times of post-reconstruction days, the great depression and intermittent inflation. . . . and through it all she has worked . . . mostly in homes of white people as a domestic or pastry cook.

When people ask Mrs. Gaiters how she has managed to live so long, she replies simply; "By taking life easy."

Quiet Celebration

She celebrated her 102nd year quietly with ice cream and cake at the home of her 73-year-old son, Edward Gaiter, at 131 Sixth Street in West Des Moines. She didn't want a lot of fuss made over her. Her daughter-in-law, Willa, who spent the day fishing in Adel, planned to be back in time for the party.

Physically, Mrs. Gaiter looks better than some at 80. There are few wrinkles in her face, her hair is still partly black, her voice is strong and clear. Her hearing is good because normal speaking voices do not have to be raised. Although she walks with a cane her main physical handicap is failing eyesight. When she greets neighbors and friends her quiet dignity and courteousness is very apparent.

Mr. Gaiter said her appetite is very good and she likes strawberry shortcake and milk, all vegetables, roast beef, but no fish because "she can't see to get the bones out."

His mother doesn't remember anything of the wars and conflicts, or when her husband died. "Everything just goes blank then," she said.

Father Passed

However, her son said his father died when he was a baby. "I was raised by another lady until I was about 12. My real mother came and got me when she died. Mother lived in Union Town, Ala., then."

Of his childhood Mr. Gaiter, who is nearly 6 feet tall and walks very very straight, doesn't remember much except that he worked.

Worked at 12

"I went to work when I was 12 years," he revealed. "I have worked in coal mines in Alabama, for the Southern railroad, in ammunition plant during World War I and after we came to Des Moines in 1919, for the Rock Island 36 years."

"Aboue 17 years ago, Mother came to live with us, until then she had lived in Union Town, Ala."

Long life is not unusual for this family, you see, Mrs. Gaiter had a grandfather who lived to be 116 years old."

"Don't Worry"

It was even more apparent when she said, "I don't worry none. I have been around for a long time and seen many things. I don't expect to see much more."

"We dont' let her get out of the yard much anymore," her son put in "But, we still on occasions, walk her across the street to visit the neighbors."

"She used to go to Mt. Hebron Baptist church where we are all members," he added, "but she hasn't been in the last three or four years!"

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

THE BROWN FAMILY MOVES TO KANSAS

During the years 1853 and 1854, most of the leading northern newspapers were not only full of glowing accounts of the extraordinary fertility, healthfulness and beauty of the Territory of Kansas, then newly opened for settlement, but of urgent appeals to all lovers of freedom who desired homes in a new region to go there as settlers. Influenced by this consideration in the month of October, 1854, five of the sons of John Brown, John Jr., Jason, Owen, Frederick and Salmon, then residents of the state of Ohio, made their arrangements to move to Kansas. Their combined property consisted chiefly of eleven head of cattle, mostly young, and three horses. Ten of the cattle were valuable on account of [illegible] breed.

Thinking these especially desirable in a new country, Owen, Frederick, and Salmon took them by the way of the lakes to Chicago, then to Meridosia, Illinois, where they wintered; and in the following spring drove them into Kansas to a place selected by these brothers for settlement, about eight miles west of the town of Osawatomie. There they purchased two small tents, a plough and some smaller farming equipment and a hand-mill for grinding corn.

The brothers chose the river route, taking passage on the steamer "New Lucy," which too late they found to be crowded with passengers, mostly from the South, bound for Kansas. The mission of the southerners was to establish Kansas as a slave state.

Early in the spring and summer of this year the actual settlers at their convention repudiated the fraud-chosen legislature and refused to obey its enactments. Upon this, the border papers of Missouri, in flaming appeals, urged the ruffian horde that had previously invaded Kansas to arm, and otherwise prepare to march again into the territory when called upon as they soon would be, to aid in enforcing the laws. War of some magnitude seemed to the brothers inevitable; and they wrote to their father whose home was in Elba, N. Y., asking him to send arms and ammunition, so that they could protect themselves and their neighbors. He soon obtained the material asked for; but instead of sending them, he came on himself, accompanied by his brother-in-law Henry Thompson, and his son Oliver. In Iowa, he bought a horse and covered wagon; concealing the guns and ammunition in this and conspicuously displayed his surveying implements; he crossed into Missouri near Waverly, and at that place disinterred the body of his grandson, and brought all safely through to the Brown settlement, arriving on the 6th of October.

In August, 1854, when John Brown, Jr., had first mentioned to his father his purpose of moving to Kansas, it was not the intention of the father to accompany them, although he was willing and rather desirous his children should go.

The first year in Kansas was one of hardships suffered from the elements and natural causes alone. Yet the troubles of this family were but just begun. After the Osawatomie tragedy occurred, the cabin of John Brown was burned to the ground, with a valuable library, by the ruffians.

Scarcely had the Brown family got over the first hardships of the sickly season and the frosty autumn, when they were called upon to arm and muster for the defense of their threatened neighbors at Lawrence. The murdering of Free-State men had begun (October 25, 1855) with the shooting of Samuel Collins at Doniphan by Pat Laughlin, a noisy pro-slavery Irishman, who was aided in his attack by three or four armed associates. No attempt was made to punish Laughlin. Four weeks later, Charles Dow was murdered by Franklin Coleman, a pro-slavery bully.

Nothing was done to these men. This is the beginning of John Brown in the Kansas Territory. What happened after is well known.

20 1959

Going To Rest On A Golden Stool

Ex-Slave, 112 Today, Looks Forward To Heaven—In The Next 50 Years

By HANK MESSICK

Dan Hughes confidently expects the future to be at least as good as the past.

The former Crittenden County slave, who marks his 112th birthday today, recalls the past with pleasure.

Seated in his daughter's yard at 312 S. 20th, Hughes commented yesterday:

"I wouldn't care if I was a slave today. It was a good life if you had a good master—just eat and sleep and play and take care of a small part of a farm."

The future he looks forward to—sometime

Staff Photo

KEEPING RIGHT "for Heaven" is Dan Hughes, former slave who says he is 112 years old today.

in the next 50 years—is in Heaven:

"I'm just going to rest on one of them golden stools and be ready for the roll call. When it comes I'll do whatever task they set me to, and then I'll go back to that golden stool and rest some more."

Women "Ain't Built Right Today'

When he was 12, Hughes said, a cow he was milking gored him in the eye. The eye still bothers him.

"I guess I'll lose the sight of it if I live long enough," he said with a chuckle.

Women—"they ain't built right today"—didn't enter Hughes' life until he was 19. "My Pappy wouldn't let me court until then." But he married twice, to girls who had grown up together.

"When my first wife died, we had three children. One was a baby. She told me to go ahead and find some good woman for the older children, but she said the baby wouldn't bother me 'cause she was coming back for him."

A little later, added Hughes, the baby died. "I guess she came back and got him."

"The prettiest thing I ever saw" began what Hughes considers his one bad habit. It was at the end of the Civil War "and I saw these soldiers coming up the lane and they were all dressed in blue with shining buttons."

How did the sight of soldiers lead to a bad habit? "Well," said Hughes, "a little later somebody told some of us boys that you had to be able to chaw to be a soldier. We all wanted to be soldiers so we all started chawing. Everybody else but me got sick and stopped, but I still chaw. I go to bed with a chaw in my mouth and wake up when the time comes and take another chaw."

Asked if he's excited about the birthday party his daughter, Mrs. Livingston Whaley, is planning, Hughes said:

"I would be if I could get a guart of whisky."

Assuring a reporter that he'll be around for a long time to come, Hughes said:

"I'm glad they send a new reporter every year. I'd get tired talking to the same one. Right now though I'm just trying to keep right for Heaven."

He's 100, She's 99

Arkansas Couple Married 80 Years! Still in Love

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

ARKADELPHIA, Ark.—You have to see with your own eyes to believe the endearing love story of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius L. Tucker of this city, who have been married for 80 years—longer than many folk live. Mr. Tucker is 100 and Mrs. Tucker—her name is Mary Jane—is 99. They were born in slavery on a plantation in Fairfield County, S. C., and were married in Chester, S. C.

On Sunday, Aug. 9, they celebrated their 80th wedding anniversary at a reception at Peake High School. There were seven children present and many of the 149 descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Tucker. They cover five generations.

Despite their advanced ages, both are full of life and joke and

Wed 80 Years—This couple boasts of 80 years of wedded bliss, after having been married in Chester, S. C., 80 years ago, and moving to Arkadelphia, Ark., in 1902. Born during slavery, they are Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius L. Tucker. He is 100 and she is 99.—Anderson Photo.

quip with each other and their children. Their oldest living child Mrs. Emma Crosby of Pine Bluff, Ark., is 79.

■

MRS. TUCKER lost her vision about ten years ago, and Mr. Tucker — who was recently stopped from farming by his son Deputy Sheriff Gad Berry Tucker of Des Moines, Iowa—now takes care of his wife. A more affectionate and loving couple you've never seen.

While this reporter was visiting the couple at their small farm home, in the midst of the 80 acres they own, he saw a miracle happen. He sat the couple on their steps for a picture. When it was made they sat there talking in the sun. Suddenly the aged Mrs. Tucker looked on the floor of the porch and with a cry of amazement, she shouted, "There's me!" She had seen her shadow on the porch.

Excitedly she waved her hands back and forth, watching the movements of her shadow, and her eyes filled with tears.

"Thank you, Jesus," she said fervently.

Then she had her visiting daughter, Mrs. Mary Jane Miller of Little Rock, and a niece, Mrs. Floree Tucker of Jersey City, N. J., to come closer to her and she told each of them the color of the dresses they were wearing. And then, as a climax, she looked at her own hands and her husband's.

With joyous voice, she let us know that she saw them both. She was seeing again—for the first time in 10 years. Then she broke down and cried—with happiness. Mr. Tucker, grey and lean but yet spry, nodded with quiet joy. He too was happy.

THE COUPLE have never been apart. They say they were put together as babes in their cradles and grew up together, played together and finally married. In all of his 100 years—he was 100 last June 7—Mr. Tucker has never had a doctor. He was a healthy young buck and was noted as one of the best men behind a plow who ever hit a farm.

"You don't meet up with 'em like that every day," Mr. Tucker says of his wife. "When he goes, I'm going," Mrs. Tucker says of her husband. They say the reason marriages are "different now is because when you have a baby, the daddy's drunk, or the momma's drunk, and the children grow up bad." They don't favor adoptions, for the reason: "They don't know what they're getting."

Mrs. Tucker has a wonderful sense of humor. "There ain't a couple that never had a fuss," she opined. How did they stay together so long? She had a ready answer and formula: "I ain't gonna give nobody my man. I'm gon-

na follow him to the ground. That's mine." Mr. Tucker wore what looked like a blushing grin as she said it.

Several weeks ago the aged couple was taken to Little Rock for a TV appearance. They are very happy on their farm, although Mr. Tucker seems to be concerned over the weeds growing since he stopped active farming. His farm is said to possess valuable bauxite, some oil and salt. But he has no idea of selling it. For then they'd have to move, and they're too happy where they are.

Of their original nine children, two sons are deceased. Living are two sons, Willie Tucker of Gould, Ark., and Deputy Sheriff Tucker of Des Moines, and five daughters—Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Susie E. Childress, Crossett, Ark.; Mrs. Jessie Ross, Arkadelphia,; Mrs. Miller of Little Rock and Mrs. Fanny Wyatt of Des Moines. Mrs. Miller presided over the reception here Aug. 9.

'Was Good Life--If You Had Good Master'

Ex-Slave Is Ready for Golden Stool

Herald

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (AP) — Back yonder, Old Dan Hughes was a slave. Sunday he was thinking about his future — up yonder.

Miami, Fla.

"I'm just going to rest on one of them golden stools and be ready for the roll call," he said.

Mon. 8-10-59

"When it comes, I'll do whatever task they set me to. Then I'll go back to that golden stool and rest some more."

8-10-59

Old Dan will be 112 today. Like his picture of the future, Old Dan's recollection of long ago in Crittenden County, Ky., is bright.

Slavery, he said, "was a good life — if you had a good master. Just eat and sleep and play and take care of a small patch.

"I wouldn't care if I was a slave today," he said.

Old Dan recalls some less happy times. Like when a mule cow butted him in the eye. It still bothers him.

"I guess I'll lose the sight of it if I live long enough," he smiled.

Old Dan spat a stream of tobacco juice and wanted to tell the curious way he came by the habit of chewing.

"It was at the end of the Civil War," he said. "I saw these soldiers coming up the lane by the cotton gin, all dressed in blue with shining buttons.

"Somebody told us boys you had to be able to chaw to be a soldier. Everybody else but me got sick and stopped.

"I still chaw.

"I can go to bed with a chaw in my mouth and wake up when the time comes and take another chaw," he said proudly.

On his birthday eve, Old Dan was grateful for one thing more:

"I'm glad they send a new reporter every year," he said. "I'd get tired talking to the same one."

Things You Should Know

Dr Hastings Kamazi Address

BANDA

Jackson, Miss.

...OF NYASALAND,

Sat. 10-10-59.

BORN IN 1906 IN SOUTH AFRICA,

P. 4.

HE STUDIED AT MANY AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES INCLUDING WILBERFORCE AND THE

20

UNIV. OF CHICAGO / HE BECAME AN M.D. AT EDINBURG UNIV., SCOTLAND IN 1938! RETURNED TO AFRICAN POLITICS IN 1951, ——TODAY HE IS LEADER OF THE PARTY OF THE AFRICAN CONGRESS!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES ——

20 1959

Buckingham Mourns Death Of 110 Year-Old Resident

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 6-13-59
B-3

BUCKINGHAM, Va. — The funeral services for the late Mrs. Fannie Gary Patterson was held recently at Mount Nebo Baptist church, Buckingham county. She was 110 years old.

Rev Mr. Lee the pastor, delivered the eulogy. The deacons served as pallbearers. A solo, "When I've Gone The Last Mile Of The Way,' was sung by Mrs. Dolly Flemming.

Interment was in the church cemetery.

MRS. GARY was born August 6, 1848, in Buckingham county, and was the daughter of the late Martha and Lewis Gary. She was the wife of the late Pillip Patterson Sr. She was active until a year ago, when her health began to fail her.

Mrs. Gary is survived by four daughters and three sons, Mrs. Josephine Harris, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Nora Epps, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Hattie Woodson, East Orange N. J.; Mrs. Murdis Thomas Lynchburg, Va.; Harold Gary, Cumberland, Va.; Phillip Patterson Jr., Big Sandy, W. Va.; and Robert Patterson Curdsville, Va.; 43 grandchildren, 114 great grandchildren 32 great, great grandchildren, one sister, two brothers and several nieces and nephews.

"All I want to do is learn to read and write," he said. "By the time I get on to that I'll be ready to die, anyway.

"But if I'd have started younger I could have gone right on up through high school and college," he added.

To date, his progress in school, where he outdates his teacher by some 80 years, has consisted of "reading a little in my book and writing my name."

The book he referred to is a primer devoted to the adventures of Nancy and Ann.

Williams said he was born slave in Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31, 1854.

Finds Mother, Ex-Slave, Dead at 117

Atlanta Daily World
6-28-59

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 25 (AP) — Mrs. Martha Graham, a Negro born in slavery and believed to be 117 or 118 years old, died in her sleep yesterday. Her ninety-seven-year-old daughter, Mrs. Caroline Morrison, with whom she lived, found her dead in bed at her home near here.

Mrs. Graham was born on a farm near here and never went outside Cumberland County. She recalled the passage of Sherman's army through this area when she was a young woman. Her husband, Henry, died in 1914. She had fourteen children, seven of whom are still living, and fifty grandchildren.

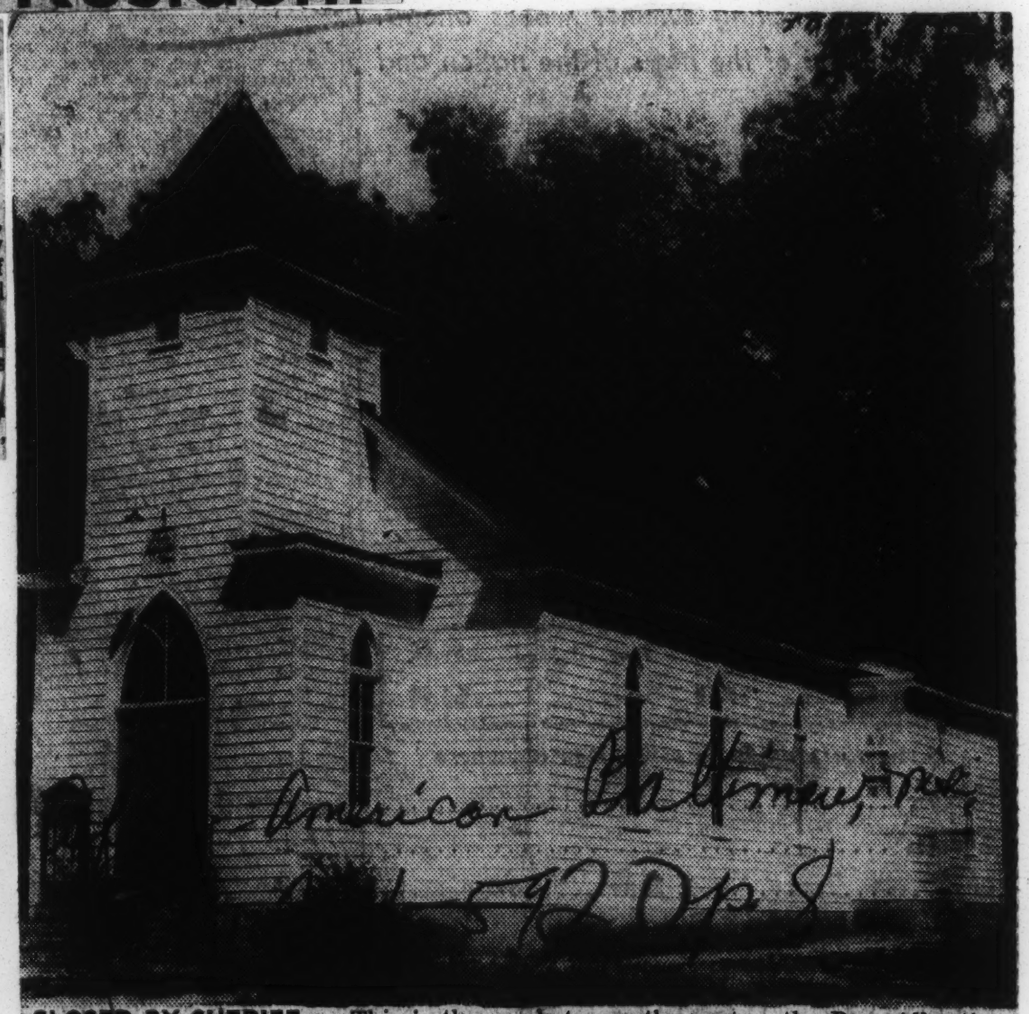
Tampa Negro, 104, Gets Late Start, Now Is In School

Courier Chicago, Ill.
Sat 6-27-59
B-3

TAMPA, Fla. (AP) — Things have a way of happening late in life for James Williams, a spry old Tampa Negro.

Williams married for the first time when he was 60, took his first drink of whisky to celebrate his 77th birthday, and now has started to school. He says he will be 105 years old on August 31.

Williams enrolled in a twice-a-week night class at Blake Center.



CLOSED BY SHERIFF — This is the Providence Baptist Church at Hanover County, Va., which has been ordered closed "to avert possible bloodshed" between the pastor, the Rev. Albertis Mason, and certain members of the congregation, who seek his ouster. History of the church dates back to pre-Civil War days.

Journeys to Great Homes

A Lynching Party Awaited the Doctor

By Louise Hubbard

On Christmas Day, 1809, an angry mob gathered around the home of Dr. Ephraim McDowell in Danville, Kentucky. The men were willing enough rope to lynch their victims, but their sole target was the surgeon who was undertaking an operation which the townspeople considered nothing short of murder. If the patient died, the doctor, though respected and beloved, was scheduled to swing from a tree in his own back yard.

The McDowell House is representative of the better type dwellings built in pioneer towns the last quarter of the 18th century. The original part was constructed in 1786 and consisted of four fairly large rooms. It was enlarged by the physician around 1802, following his return from the University of Edinburgh where he had been studying medicine.

Restored to that period, it now has a library, parlor, family living room and three bedrooms in the two-story clapboard section. Attached to the rear, but reached from an outside entrance, is a spacious brick kitchen with a worn brick floor, cooking fireplace and ovens. The doctor's office, also of brick, was a later addition. Outside chimneys on both end walls serve the multiple fireplaces.

This then was the stage setting for a drama which made medical history. Jane Todd Crawford, a 47-year-old woman in Greensburg, Ky. had been advised by the doctor that her death was imminent because of a huge abdominal growth. She was told that if she could manage to come to his home he would attempt to remove it. Jane, wracked with pain, mounted a horse and rode the rough sixty-mile trail through the freezing wilderness in three days.

A bedroom had been readied for her arrival by the simple process of bringing in a long wooden table and covering it with a blanket. Without so much as removing her clothes the invincible Jane climbed on the improvised operating table and, held down by four strong men, was relieved of a 20-pound tumor. Anesthesia was unknown. Five days later she was up and making her own bed. In three weeks she went home to her backwoods cabin and lived to the age of 78.

During her convalescence Mrs. Crawford had an opportunity to enjoy the comforts of the McDowell home. A recessed front door with fanlight and sidelights, windows with twenty-four panes of glass each, louvered shutters, paneled walls and waxed polished floors — refinements seldom seen by early settlers. In the front parlor are cupboards on either side of the mantel, with the doctor's traveling case of drugs placed on a lower shelf of the one to the left.

Dr. McDowell's office, with waiting room and apothecary shop, contains his own high desk, cabinet of instruments and primitive medicines. Here he wrote a report on the success of the abdominal operation, the first of its kind in America—if not in the world—for publication in the Eclectic Repertory and Analytical Review.

The manuscript was met with indifference, incredulity and ridicule by his contemporaries. However, as knowledge and medicine advanced, the daring surgeon and his courageous patient attained international notoriety.

The old house in which a new era of surgical history was born was bought by the Kentucky Medical Association and presented to the State as a memorial to Dr. McDowell—a much more intimate monument than the marble shaft erected in McDowell Park.

Completely furnished, the home is open to visitors. In the summer the garden is planted as it was when the surgeon made it his hobby. It is laid out in the form of a cross enclosed by a circle representing a "life and death" theme.

50,000 Mourners

Col. Young's funeral, Arlington's biggest

WASHINGTON

Though attended by more top world diplomats, statesmen and military officials than any other funeral ever held in Arlington National Cemetery, the rites for Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Wednesday, were dwarfed, from the standpoint of size, more than a quarter of a century ago by the services for Col. Charles Young.

Colonel Young, buried in Arlington in June 1, 1923, was the third colored graduate of West Point, a commander of troops in the Philippine Insurrection and in Mexico and the first of his race to attain the rank of colonel in the United States Army.

SECRETARY DULLES died virtually at the peak of a long and rewarding career and those at his services at Washington National Cathedral, and at Arlington included the heads of three governments, fifteen foreign ministers, all of the President's cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court and members of Congress.

Colonel Young, forced into military retirement, died in virtual exile — serving as military attache for the Liberian Government — heartbroken, many said, because the spectre of race prejudice had prevented his serving as a commander of fighting troops in World War I, the greatest conflict of his long military career.

* * *

COLONEL YOUNG'S body was returned to the United States more than a year after his death in Lagos, Nigeria, to be mourned by millions of colored Americans who saw in his disappointment and frustration a reflection of their own thwarted hopes and aspirations.

When his casket reached New York a throng estimated at 50,000 lined the streets of the city to give him a hero's final welcome home and thousands packed the Great Hall of the City College of New York for services at which Dr. W. E. B. DuBois told how Colonel Young, then a major, had been in line for the command of the 92nd Colored Combat Division at the outbreak of World War I.

The eloquent DuBois told also of how Colonel Young had been summoned before a medical board, for the sole purpose, he said, of pronouncing him unfit for combat duty, so that he might be passed over and not promoted to a general who would command American troops in combat.

THE SPEAKER then recounted how Colonel Young, in an effort to prove his fitness, made a vain ride by horseback of nearly 500 miles from Xenia, Ohio to Washington in 75 hours, walking 15 minutes out of every hour.

Faulure to obtain reconsideration of the medical board's ruling, Dr. DuBois said, broke the colonel's heart.

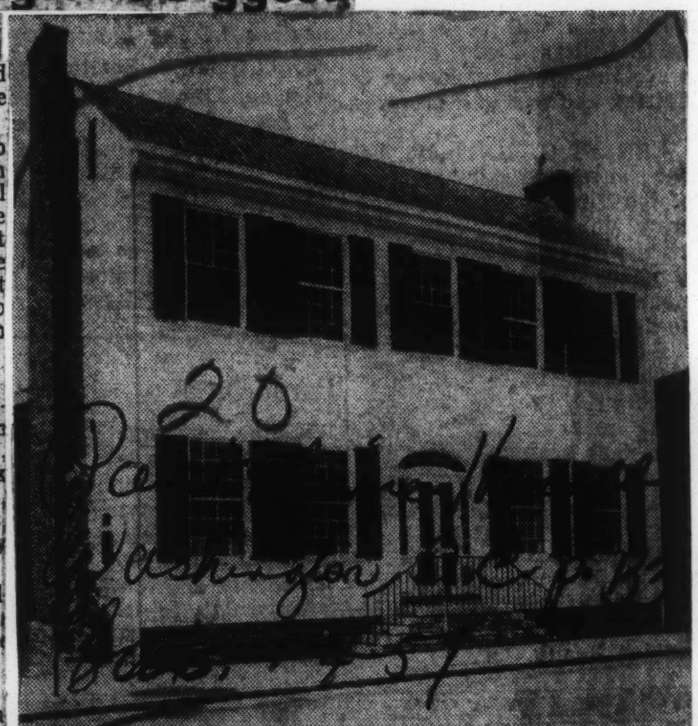
By the time that Colonel Young's body reached Washington's Union Station for the ceremonial military funeral, thousands of colored Americans from all parts of the nation had converged upon the Nation's Capital in a dramatic and solemn protest at the discrimination which had broken the heart of their hero.

MORE THAN 50,000 LINED the funeral route from Union Station along Pennsylvania Avenue — "The Street of the Presidents" — to his final resting place in Arlington National Cemetery.

The city's colored schools were dismissed for the day and most of their pupils watched as the flag - draped caisson, followed by the Colonel's riderless horse, rolled along to the beat of muffled drums.

The 5,000 — seat amphitheater, used only three times before, for the funerals of the Unknown Soldier of World War I and of two Confederate veterans, was filled, and an additional 5,000 persons flowed over into the surrounding cemetery.

Secretary Dulles was mourned by the rulers of nations: Colonel Young was mourned by the people.



On Christmas Day, 1809, a Kentucky surgeon, Dr. Ephraim McDowell, made medical history performing an abdominal operation in his home at Danville. His success earned for him the title of "father of abdominal surgery." An angry group of townspeople gathered in his front yard prepared to lynch him if he failed.

20 1959

MISSISSIPPIAN

Last Civil War Vet

[illegible] Tex. (AP) — Walter Williams, the last Confederate veteran who fought in the Civil War, likes his chewing tobacco mild and his hillbilly music [illegible].

Williams, 116, frequently turns down food but frets if his tobacco isn't handy and the flavor just right. He also wants his cigar on schedule at [illegible].

The frail, blind, bedridden Confederate veteran is recovering nicely from a flareup of an old prostrate ailment. The flareup came only two weeks after he learned that the March 16 death of John Salling, 112, in Kingsport, Tenn., had made him the last living link with the Civil War.

A daughter, Mrs. Willie Mae Bowles, turned down a radio blaring Western music.

"Are you asleep?" she shouted.

Without opening his eyes, Williams shook his head.

"Scratch my head," he said.

The daughter scratched his head and smoothed down the white hair.

"Give me a chew of tobacco and stir up the music," he said.

Mrs. Bowles turned up the volume of the radio, full force. The small radio is on top of the big radio, attached to the head of the hospital type bed.

Williams dozed off again.

DROWSY ALL TIME

"The medicine he has to take every time that old ailment acts up makes him drowsy all the time," Mrs. Bowles said.

The old soldier normally requires no medication, although he is checked each week by a doctor and receives vitamin shots every Thursday and Friday.

Right now Williams can't hear his favorite music, famous fiddle tunes of the past, because the record player is broken.

"He is partial to the fiddle or violin but likes any kind of music as long as it is loud," Mrs. Bowles said. "His deafness makes it necessary to use full volume all the time."

Except from late evening until 8 a.m. coffee time, the radio can be heard almost constantly throughout the small frame bungalow where Mrs. Bowles has nursed her father, with a minister.

Expenses are met by $300 a month from the Texas Confederate veteran pension fund, $136.45 from the federal government's new pension for rebels of the War Between the States, and $60 a month in rental income from a garage apartment.

"I pay a colored woman $8 a night, but I still get up at all hours of the night," Mrs. Bowles said. "He frequently calls for a bit of food at odd hours and has gotten to the point where he won't let anyone else feed him."

The normal day's feeding schedule goes something like this:

8 a.m., coffee—"he wants it on time."

9 a.m., two soft scrambled eggs and milk.

12 noon, strained baby food, usually green beans or peas.

4 p.m., apple sauce or custard.

6 p.m., strained peaches or pears.

ACCEPT BABY FOOD

"It was not until about a month ago that he began to accept the baby food," Mrs. Bowles said.

Tobacco brands were changed the last week in March.

"He complained that the old brand he had been using for years was too strong," the daughter said. "I had a time finding a new brand that was mild enough for him but he is happy now."

Williams' reaction to being the last Civil War veteran, Yankee or rebel, has varied.

He expressed regret over Salling's death but happiness over realizing his ambition to outlive all the others.

He still vows that he will outlive his grandfather, who reached the age of 119.

"I'm going to make it," he said. "There's nothing to keep me from it."

Salling's death apparently has caused the old soldier to reminisce a great deal more than usual.

"He has talked more about the past," Mrs. Bowles said. "Not about the war, but about his family. We never did talk with him much about his family, but in the past few weeks he has mentioned brothers we've never heard of by name before. I also found out that he definitely went back to Mississippi after the war. We never were sure."

Williams has not been out of bed in nearly a year. Doctors say his heart is amazingly good. Except for the old ailment, his blood pressure causes the most concern.

"His blood pressure normally is from 110 to 140 but every once in a while it jumps to 160 and once hit 180," she said.

The face of the old veteran is pale but practically free of wrinkles. He is particular about being shaved regularly. He tolerates a safety razor but has no use for the electric kind. He prefers a straight edge.

When he is in a particularly good mood, he sometimes wants to splurge by calling in a "straight edge barber."

The infirmities of Williams and his second wife, Ella Mae, caused them to be transferred from their farm home near Franklin, 120 miles northwest of Houston, to the little house in northwest Houston just before his 114th birthday in 1956.

Ella Mae's health had begun to fail and she died on Nov. 2, 1957 at 86. Williams by then had abandoned his favorite rocking chair for the hospital bed. News of his wife's death was kept from him until Nov. 19 and he rode in an ambulance in Houston's Veterans Day parade three days before his 114th birthday on Nov. 14.

IN LAST PARADE

"He had been sick and the doctor felt that it would be best to tell him of mamma's death after his birthday," Mrs. Bowles said.

Williams also rode in the Armed Forces Day parade last May but has not been out of bed since.

"We tried it once but decided it was too much for him," Mrs. Bowles said. "I just decided we wouldn't do it again."

Dr. Russell Wolfe, the attending physician and a close friend, believes, however, Williams may be able to take another ambulance ride in next month's Armed Forces parade.

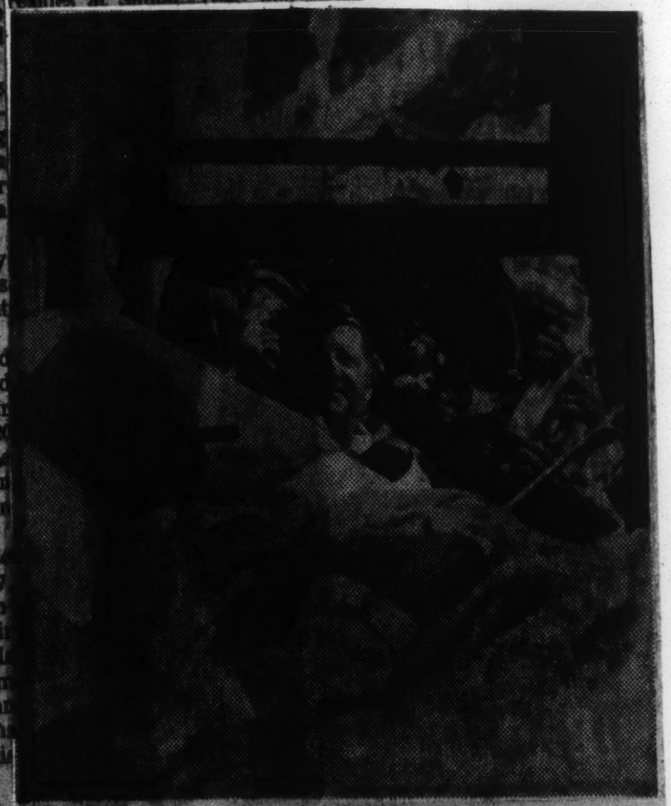
BORN IN MISSISSIPPI

"He'll make it if his condition continues as it is," he said.

Williams was born near Fulton in Itawamba County, Mississippi on Nov. 14, 1842. He joined the Confederate troops at the age of 22. He did not see action in a major battle, but was a forage master with Company C of the 35th Regiment of Hood's Brigade.

Williams moved to Texas in 1870 and opened a meat market in Calvert. His first wife died there, leaving him with seven children. He married Ella Mae Holliday of nearby Franklin in 1895 and they had 12 children.

Of the 19 children, 11 are still living. The oldest, Bud Williams, resides at Shiloh, Tex., and is 82.



MISSISSIPPIAN WALTER WILLIAMS, 116, is the last survivor of the Civil War. He was born in the Magnolia State, but has made his home in Texas for many years. Here he toys with a cigar as an American Legion band serenades him with favorite tunes.—Clarion-Ledger, Daily News AP Wirephoto.

Last Civil War Veteran, 116, Likes Tobacco and Music

HOUSTON, Tex., Apr. 25 (AP) — Walter Williams, the last of nearly 4,000,000 men who fought in the Civil War, likes his chewing tobacco mild and his hillbilly music loud.

Mr. Williams, 116, frequently turns down food but frets if his tobacco isn't handy and the flavor just right. He also wants his coffee on schedule, at 5 a. m.

The frail, blind, bedridden Confederate veteran is recovering nicely from a flareup of an old (prostate) ailment. The flareup came only two weeks after he learned that the March 16 death of John Salling, 112, at Kingsport, Tenn., had made him the last living link with the Civil War.

A daughter, Mrs. Willie Mae Bowles, turned down the radio that was blaring Western music.

"Are you asleep?" she shouted.

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Mrs. Bowles turned up the volume of the radio, full force. The small radio is on top of the big pillow, attached to the head of the hospital-type bed so it will not tumble down on the former Confederate forage master.

Mr. Williams dozed off again.

"The medicine he has to take every time that old ailment acts up makes him drowsy all the time," Mrs. Bowles said. "He sleeps most of the time anyway, but he's not quite as alert when he has to take the medicine."

The old soldier normally requires no medication, although he is checked each week by a doctor and receives vitamin shots every Tuesday and Friday.

Doesn't Complain

Right now Mr. Williams can't hear his favorite music, famous fiddle tunes of the past, because the record player is broken. But he doesn't complain about the radio, even when the disk jockey switches from Western or hillbilly recordings to rock and roll.

"He is partial to the fiddle or violin but likes any kind of music as long as it is loud," Mrs. Bowles said. "His deafness makes it necessary to use full volume all the time."

Except from late evening until the 5 a. m. coffee time, the radio can be heard almost constantly throughout the small frame bungalow where Mrs. Bowles has nursed her father, with a minimum of help, since Nov. 3, 1956.

Expenses are met by $300 a month from the Texas Confederate Veteran Pension Fund, $135.45 from the Federal government's new pension for rebels of the War Between the States, and $50 a month in rental income from a garage apartment.

Herald Tribune—UPI

Walter Williams

Mr. Williams' reaction to being the last Civil War veteran, Yankee or rebel, has varied. He expressed regret over Mr. Salling's death but happiness over realizing his ambition to outlive all the others.

He still vows that he will outlive his grandfather, who reached the age of 119.

"I'm going to make it," he said. "There's nothing to keep me from it."

101st Year Observed By S. Carolina Woman

GEORGETOWN, S. C. — On April 16, Mrs. Sarah S. Oden was 101 years old. And to the many residents of the Sampit section of Georgetown County who helped her celebrate this festive occasion, Mrs. Oden isn't showing her age.

Formerly a farmer, Mrs. Oden came out of the fields in 1936. Currently, Mrs. Oden resides with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Sarrie Smith of Georgetown.

MRS. SARAH S. ODEN

... she's 101

She hasn't, however, become inactive. Today she still sews and can thread a needle without the use of glasses.

She is also an active member of New Hope AME Church.

MRS. ODEN was married to the late Charlie Oden. She was the mother of seven girls. Today, only two of her daughters survive.

JOHN BROWN'S HOME

The Famous Abolitionist's Farmhouse In the Adirondacks Is Restored

By MORRIS GILBERT

NORTH ELBA, N. Y.—In this upland valley among the big mountains, with the Adirondack's highest, Mount Marcy, looming to the south and Whiteface to the north, a simple ceremony will take place next Saturday at the grave of Old John Brown of Osawatomie, the "terrible saint" of the cause of Abolition. It will be the 159th anniversary of his birth.

The ceremony will be conducted, as it has been annually since 1921, by the interracial John Brown Memorial Association.

John Brown was executed by hanging for "treason to the state of Virginia, conspiring with slaves and others to commit treason, and murder in the first degree," half way through his sixtieth year on Dec. 2, 1859, in what is now Charles Town, W. Va., but was then Charlestown, Va. His conviction followed his historic raid on Harpers Ferry on the Sunday night of Oct. 16, that year. So this year is also a centennial.

Next Saturday's program will not be as full as usual. It will consist merely of an invocation, an address and laying wreaths at John Brown's grave and at the foot of the Brown statue that stands on the property. This is because a bigger ceremony is planned for next July 12.

That is the date when the Department of Education of New York State, which has jurisdiction over the farm and the homestead which Brown built in the middle of it in the Eighteen Fifties, will officially open and "activate" it, following a most meticulous restoration of the homestead to its condition in Brown's day.

Officials of New York State's Board of Regents will conduct the July 12 event, and Governor Rockefeller is being invited to attend.

The Restoration

The work of restoring the shabby little frame house has taken several years, two of them spent in research under the direction of Anna K. Cunningham, supervisor of New York State Historic Sites, working with Dr. Albert B. Corey, the State Historian. The research involved study of thousands of documents of the period and records of many kinds. Of great value, according to Col. Charles B. Briggs, caretaker of the property, were two drawings by the famous cartoonist Thomas Nast. Nast had been assigned to report the burial of John Brown, and the sketches which he made on the scene show exterior views of the house.

Original doors and woodwork of the house had been covered with layers of paint by successive owners. The newer paint was carefully removed, leaving the original homemade stain. The stain was made by boiling hemlock bark on the kitchen stove and adding salt as a fixative. It was a do-it-yourself age.

Several of the windows, composed of two sashes, an upper sash of six panes and a lower one of four, still have their original glass, now so weathered as to be virtually iridescent. One window, facing the west (whence blow the prevailing winds in this valley), had been boarded up by a later tenant, but was discovered in removing the newer woodwork. A cupboard and a bookcase, built by a member of John Brown's family, remain as they were.

The restoration involved what Miss Cunningham described as "archaeological research" — examination and identification of features of the house to ascertain their approximate dates. In this way, floor boards, nails and the like were identified as from the Brown period.

The little kitchen garden set out by John Brown's wife Mary has been tilled for the first time in many decades. Additions to the original house have been removed, and landscaping around the place has even restored the contours of the land which John Brown trod.

Haven for Escaped Slaves

John Brown had been attracted to the bleak region of North Elba because a certain Gerrit Smith, a philanthropist of the day, had set aside 100,000 of his acres there to be colonized by runaway slaves. (The colonization was never very successful, mostly because of the rigorous climate.) Brown himself bought 244 acres from Smith, at a price of $1 an acre. The land remains virtually intact.

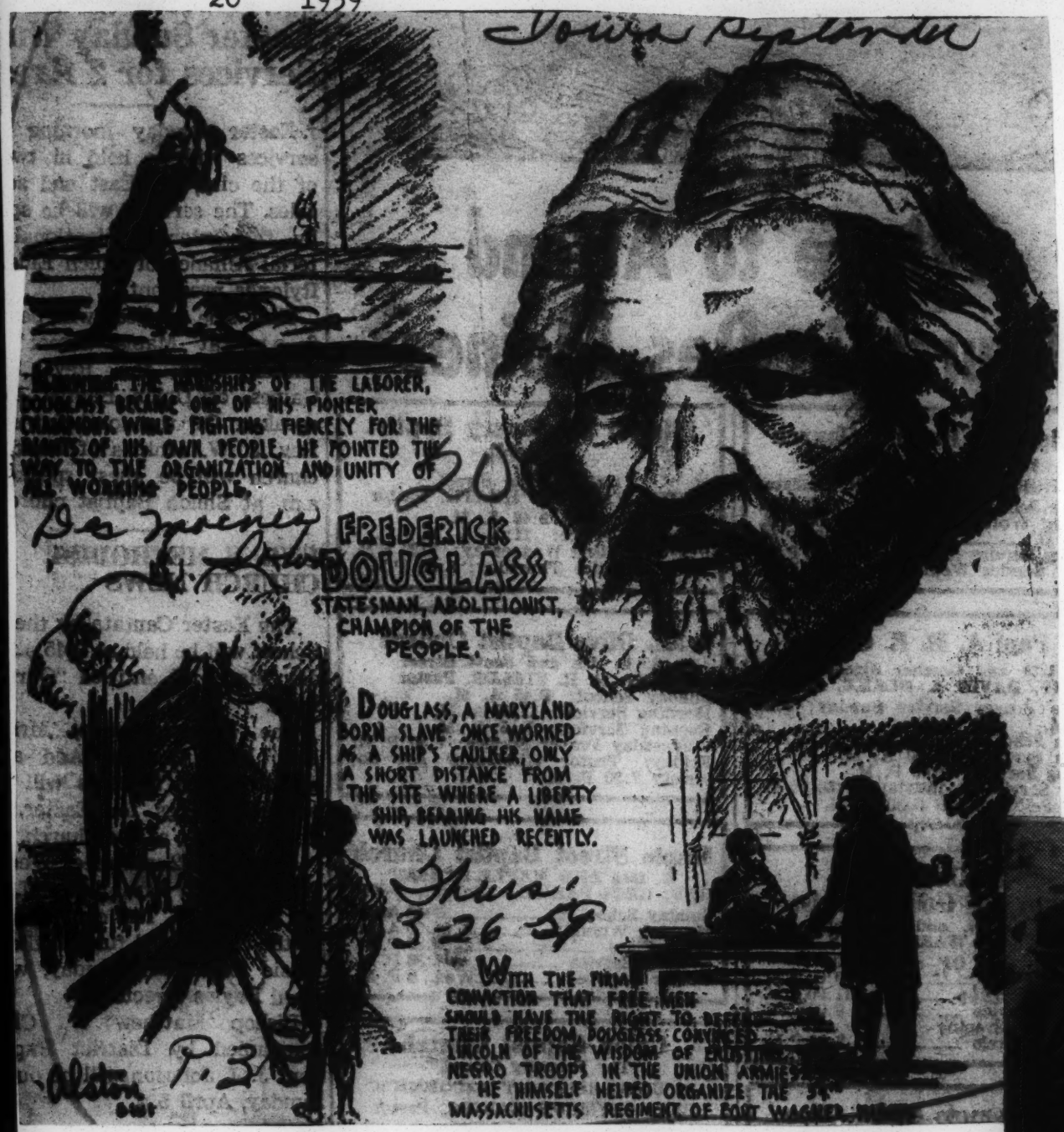
The fiery zealot, who counted his life—not to mention a number of others—as nothing compared to his cause, took great care in directing the disposal of his remains. He had already brought the tombstone of his grandfather, Capt. John Brown, killed in the Revolutionary War, to North Elba, where for years it leaned against the wall of the farmhouse. Now, Brown directed, his own name should be added, with the inscription, "born May 9, 1800, was executed at Charlestown, Va., Dec. 2, 1859." He also directed that the names of two of his sons, killed at Harpers Ferry, should be added.

He chose as his burial place a space in front of a great glacial boulder, about one hundred yards east of his house. There he was buried, his two sons beside him in a second grave, and a dozen of his followers in a third. The gravestone was set in place there, and plaques fixed to the boulder record the names of Brown's followers who lie there.

Today, the boulder, shaded by a great tree, and the graves are surrounded by a high iron fence. It is a place of tragic memories, and, standing there, as 20,000 visitors did during last year, it is quite understandable how Federal troops at war, two years after the old zealot's death, could sing that "his soul goes marching on."

20 1959

Iowa Reporter


DURING THE HARDSHIPS OF THE LABORER, DOUGLASS BECAME ONE OF HIS PIONEER CHAMPIONS WHILE FIGHTING FIERCELY FOR THE RIGHTS OF HIS OWN PEOPLE. HE POINTED THE WAY TO THE ORGANIZATION AND UNITY OF ALL WORKING PEOPLE.
FREDERICK DOUGLASS
STATESMAN, ABOLITIONIST, CHAMPION OF THE PEOPLE.
DOUGLASS, A MARYLAND BORN SLAVE ONCE WORKED AS A SHIP'S CAULKER, ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE SITE WHERE A LIBERTY SHIP BEARING HIS NAME WAS LAUNCHED RECENTLY.
3-26-59
WITH THE FIRM
CONVICTION THAT FREE MEN
SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO DEFE
THEIR FREEDOM, DOUGLASS CONVINCED
LINCOLN OF THE WISDOM OF EMPLOYING
NEGRO TROOPS IN THE UNION ARMIES.
HE HIMSELF HELPED ORGANIZE THE 54
MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT OF BOOT WAGNER
Boston
P. 3

Hail to Crispus!—The Hon. John D. Brown (center), director of public celebrations of the City of Boston, surrounded by civic leaders, places a wreath at the memorial on Boston Common which commemorates the death of the five men who died in the infamous Boston Massacre. Among the heroes honored was Crispus Attucks, Negro, and the first American to die in defense of his country. The observance marks the 189th anniversary of the beginning of American Independence.

Site still in use—

Prayers of Negro slave resulted in building of Cherokee church

BY DIXIE C. MILLER
Staff correspondent

LEESBURG, Ala., April 11—A church stands atop a hill in Cherokee County today because of a Negro slave's fervent prayer.

The whereabouts of Mose Hampton's body is a mystery now, but a church still stands on the hill where he prayed.

A LITTLE BAND of weary travelers stopped on a green hillside near the Coosa River and made camp. Many had come from the Carolinas. The leader, Robert Hampton, asked permission of the Cherokee Indians to put up some log cabins. Accompanying the band was Mose Hampton, a Negro slave. The request was granted and several log cabins were built.

The highway then was a small trail that led past the hill connecting Wills Town and Turkey Town.

Each night after supper the campers held religious services. One night during these services, Robert Hampton called on Mose to pray. Mose knelt humbly and asked in prayer that a church be built at the camp site.

Shortly thereafter the campers hewed some logs and, with pegs or nails, built a log church where Mose had knelt and prayed. It was the first church in Cherokee County and was built in about the year 1830. Mose was an honorary member until his death. Cedar Hill Church became recognized as the Mother church of Methodism in Cherokee County.

JUST BELOW the hill where they camped, the settlers established a ferry which became known as Hampton ferry, consisting of a small boat propelled by oars. The tiny, cumbersome boat could carry only one wagon across the river at a time.

When the government finally obtained the land from the Indians, the settlers built more permanent homes.

One night, according to legend, a revival was held at the church with several visiting preachers present. The meeting seemed to be dragging. Someone called on Mose Hampton to speak. The slave is said to have spoken so eloquently that more than 50 new settlers joined the church that night.

PASSES AWAY AT 106 — The funeral for Mrs. Clara Milligan, 106, who was born in slavery in Bowling Green, was held recently at Bethel Temple Church. Burial was in Louisville Cemetery. Mrs. Milligan, who had lived there about 60 years, died Tuesday at the home of a son, Essex Taylor, 2028 Hale. A daughter, Miss Katie Taylor, also survives. The funeral was handled by C. L. Swan Funeral Home.

Years later, long after the first settlers had been buried on the hill near their beloved church, a new church was built in Leesburg. Soon after it was finished, the church was hit by a fire, later it was struck several times by lightning. Finally a cyclone leveled the church building. The members believed that God wanted the church to be on Cedar Hill where Mose prayed, and nowhere else. It was rebuilt on the hill.

This Week In Negro History

Robert E. Lee surrendered to Gen. U. S. Grant 94 years ago (1865) on Thursday of this week ending the Civil War. Gen. Lee and his forces had hurried west after the fall of Richmond on April 3, 1865, and the last battle was fought at Appomattox, Va.

Other historical events to be noted this week are as follows:

APRIL 1—One of the earliest revolts of slaves occurred in New York in 1712.

Col. Charles Young, highest ranking officer in the U. S. Army at the time, died in Liberia in 1922.

APRIL 4—Louisiana was admitted to the Union in 1812.

APRIL 9—Marian Anderson gave her triumphant Easter Sunday open air recital in Washington, D. C. in 1939. She had been denied permission to sing in Constitution Hall by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Paul Robeson, internationally known baritone and prominent actor, was born.

APRIL 10—Judge John Belton O'Neal (1793-1863) advocate of training the slaves was born.

APRIL 11—Spelman College was organized in the basement of Friendship Baptist Church in Atlanta, Ga. in 1883.

APRIL 12 — Franklin D. Roosevelt died at Warm Springs, Ga. in 1945. The Battle of Fort Pillow was fought during the Civil War in 1864.

Fort Sumter fired on in 1861 beginning the Civil War.

of the Keystone Aid Society, an insurance agency, in 1902.

Robert E. Peary discovered the North Pole in 1909. He was accompanied by Matthew Henson.

1000 pay tribute to John Brown

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va. —Some 1,000 Elks and friends attended the July 4th picnic and memorial services for abolitionist John Brown on the campus of now defunct Storer College.

Speakers included Hobson R. Reynolds of Philadelphia, director of the Elks Civil Liberties Department; Judge W. C. Hueston of Washington, Charles P. McLane, shrine commissioner; and Mrs. Annie W. Battle of Rocky Mount, N.C., southern regional educational director.

Grand Exalted Ruler Robert H. Johnson and Past Grand Daughter Ruler Cookie Johnson were on the grounds to welcome Elks and Daughter Elks.

* * *

PERRY W. HOWARD, grand attorney, brought loud applause when he reported that the feud had been resolved by harmonious agreement in court in June.

Also Mr. Howard received praise for his more than 50 years of steering the Elks through legal entanglements.

Harvey L. Harris of Mt. Vernon, N.Y., a native of Oxford, N.C., Contributed $50 toward the cottage fund of his native Tarheelia. And Daughter Annie Battle reported $2,000 as a down payment on the state cottage.

* * *

PAST GRAND Daughter Bertha McKanlass and her Michigan group dedicated the cottage, receiving assistance from Mr. McClane and Dr. A. W. Anderson Sr.

The Rev. Otis E. Dunn, Asheville (N.C.) pastor, closed out the program with an inspirational sermon. The minister is assistant grand chaplain of Elks.

Music was offered under the direction of William T. Grimes Sr. of Rocky Mount, N.C., grand lodge music director, assisted by grand organist Walter Plemmer, a Tarboro, N.C., high school music teacher.

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Recall Role Of 'Forgotten' Man In Fight For Freedom

Was Friend Of Brown, Douglass

By ROBERT L. BIRCHMAN

One of the almost forgotten men in the fight of the Negro people for freedom and equal rights is Henry O. Waggoner, who ranked with John Jones as one of the leading Negroes in Chicago in the years prior to the Civil War. An account is in order of his eventful life and his recollections, told many years later, of the events of March 11, 1859, the day when John Brown passed through Chicago on his journey to deliver to freedom in Canada the group of slaves liberated in his raid into Missouri.

Henry O. Waggoner was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, Feb. 29, 1816. At the age of five his grandmother taught him to read, and later he attended a small school, but his formal education including attendance at a night school never exceeded 10 months.

From the age of seven to 21 he worked on a farm and in 1838 left for Baltimore where he remained but a short time. On the first day of September in 1838 Frederick Douglass left Baltimore for the North and on the eighth day of the same month Henry O. Waggoner left for the West. After spending six weeks in Wheeling, W. Va. he left for Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio, where he taught school until the following spring.

NEWSPAPERMAN

After a trip to New Orleans and St. Louis he went to Galena, Ill., arriving there April 29, 1839. Soon after his arrival he started to work for the Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser, a Whig tri-weekly newspaper, where he learned to set type. He remained there for some years as a compositor. He also directed the local distribution, the out of town mailing of the paper and the collection of bills. He acquired some real estate which he later sold to the Hon. E. B. Washburne, member of Congress from Illinois. They first met in Galena and a mutual friendship began that never dimmed through the years.

He left Galena in 1843 for Chatham, Canada where he was employed by the Chatham Journal and later was engaged by the Kent County school Commissioners to teach a school for colored children. While in Canada he was married and in 1846 came to Chicago with his wife and daughter. He soon started work for the Western Citizen, edited by Zabina Eastman, a leading anti-slavery paper of the time. He became a subscriber to and an occasional correspondent for the North Star, edited by Frederick Douglass.

ABOLITIONIST

During all these years as far back as 1835 he had participated in the abolitionist movement and the Underground Railroad. Late in 1847 he quit work for the Western Citizen and engaged in various business enterprises and began to acquire property.

His family increased to the number of eight children by 1858. At that time he owned a milling business and had an establishment that cost him $7,000. He had earlier become acquainted with Frederick Douglass and John Brown, and they never failed to call upon him when in Chicago.

In an interview with a reporter for The Review of Spokane, Washington, while on a visit with his daughter, Waggoner, then well past the allotted three score and ten years gave his recollections of the events of March 11, 1859 as follows:

"One night in 1859 I was roused from a sound sleep by the call of the old hero of Harper's Ferry. I went directly to the mill and found my hired man busily engaged with 14 fugitives and four white men who came with Brown, carrying the baggage into the mill!

Waggoner recalled that he was apprehensive as he viewed the scene for as he noted, "the fugitive slave law was a terrible menace then. No mountain was so high nor a valley so deep and secluded that this law did not prevail over it. It specified a penalty of $1,000 fine and six months imprisonment for harboring fugitives."

"I had a young family dependent upon me for support, who were justly entitled to the fruit of my industry and discretion, and therefore, I was not oblivious to my dangerous surroundings. Mrs. Waggoner and I consulted together, and concluded it would be best to close the mill and lock the doors, putting out a sign 'closed for repairs.!"

FAMED DETECTIVE

Waggoner's fear increased when Allan Pinkerton, the famed detective came to see him but Pinkerton said:

"Don't be alarmed. I know all about the people you have in the mill. I came to see you to caution you do the very things you have done. Just keep your doors well fastened and I will help you out of this by raising money to take these people to Detroit."

Waggoner further recalled that: "The four white men with Brown were at that time stopping at the home of my old friend John Jones, and were being visited by such old abolitionists as Dr. Dyer, Lawyer Collins, L. C. P. Freer and Owen Lovejoy.

"These men cooperated in fitting Brown out with clothes and sending him on to overtake Douglass whom he wanted very much to see."

Waggoner told how Pinkerton raised the money and aided to seeing the fugitives safely onto the train for Detroit and says, "Brown shook me warmly by the hand when he left for Detroit."

Waggoner was one of the Illinois signers of the call for the Colored National Convention in Rochester, New York, in July 1853 and a delegate. He also participated in the Negro People's conventions held at various times during the decade before the Civil War in Illinois, such as those in Chicago in 1853 and in Springfield in 1855.

MASS MEETING

A mass meeting of the colored citizens of Chicago was held at Quinn Chapel A.M.E. church on Jackson street on Aug. 10, 1858 to discuss the question of emigration from the country and colonization.

After debate a motion to emigrate received only one favorable vote, Henry Waggoner, one of the three secretaries of the meeting said in his resolution that "Negroes have already planted our trees in the American soil and by the help of God we mean to repose under the shade there of."

Waggoner was an active churchman and was a trustee of Zoar Baptist church, later merged into the still existent Olivet Baptist church.

Waggoner went to Denver, Col., in 1860 but returned to Chicago with his family the following year. Soon after he left for the battle fields in the South where he became an assistant tutor and performed various other duties until colored men were being recruited for military service.

He then started recruiting for the Twenty-ninth Illinois Colored Troops, being commissioned for that project by Governor Yates of Illinois. He also recruited for the Fifth Cavalry of Massachusetts.

During the later years of the war he recruited troops among the

Negro Was 123

MONROE, La., June 30. — (UPI)—W. W. Gardner of Bastrop, La., Negro who died last week, left 13 children, 26 grandchildren, 105 great-grandchildren and 76 great-great-grandchildren. Until Tuesday no one knew how old he was. His descendants produced family records showing that Gardner was born June 15, 1836, and was 123 years old when he died.

colored refugees and contraband in Mississippi. During this time he renewed his acquaintance with General Grant whom he had first met when both lived in Galena. Waggoner treasured the letters he received from General Grant, one a recommendation dated September 1, 1865 and a later one from Paris, France, about his son, Henry, who died at Lyons, France, while serving as consul there.

After the war, Waggoner returned to Denver. In 1876 he was appointed one of the clerks of the first legislature of the Continental State and served through the entire session. In 1880 he was appointed one of the deputy sheriffs of Arapaho County, Col. He held that position for three years and also served as one of the election judges for the Ninth Ward of Denver.

He was one of the commissioners for the Cotton Centennial Exhibition in 1884 in New Orleans.

When his friend General Grant was in Denver for the last time, Waggoner was selected as one of the reception committee.

Waggoner was always known as a man of courage, strict integrity, correct business habits and gentlemanly department.

UNVEIL PICTURE OF Frederick Douglass — Members of the Illinois Association of Colored Women recently paid tribute to the great abolitionists. Douglass was a friend of Henry O. Waggoner, the almost "forgotten man" in the fight for freedom in the decade before the Civil War. Along with Douglass, John Brown and other abolitionists, Waggoner helped many a slave find his way to freedom.

8321 Hardesty avenue, and Mrs. Olevia Ford, of Alameda, Calif.

Mr. Kimsey has 18 grandchildren, 44 great-grandchildren and 10 great-great- grandchildren. There are five generations of the Kimsey family.

Jacob William Armstrong Sr., a member of THE CALL staff, is a grandson of Mr. Kimsey.

Mr. Kimsey's wife, Sarah, died September 20, 1946. The centenarian makes his home with his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Pettis, 1502 North Noland, Independence, Mo.

John Brown Farm To Be Dedicated

NEW YORK — Invitation was this week extended to members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to attend dedicatory ceremonies of the John Brown farm, Lake Placid, N. Y. The exercises will be held July 12, marking the centennial of the blow struck for freedom at Harpers Ferry, Va., by the militant Abolitionist and his followers.

The ceremonies will be held the day before the NAACP opens its week-long 50th anniversary convention in New York City.

Site still in use—

Prayers of Negro slave resulted in building of Cherokee church

BY DIXIE C. MILLER
News correspondent

LEESBURG, Ala., April 11—A church stands atop a hill in Cherokee County today because of a Negro slave's long-ago prayer.

The whereabouts of Mose Hampton's body is a mystery now but a church still stands on the hill where he prayed.

A LITTLE BAND of weary travelers stopped on a rise in hillside near the Coosa River and made camp. Many had come from the Carolinas. The leader, Robert Hampton, asked permission of the Cherokee Indians to put up some log cabins. Accompanying the band was Mose Hampton, a Negro slave. The request was granted and several log cabins were built.

The highway then was a small trail that led past the hill connecting Wills Town and Turkey Town.

Each night after supper the campers held religious services. One night during these services, Robert Hampton called on Mose to pray. Mose knelt humbly and asked in prayer that a church be built at the camp site.

Shortly thereafter the campers hewed some logs and, with pegs for nails, built a log church where Mose had knelt and prayed. It was the first church in Cherokee County and was built in about the year 1830. Mose was an honorary member until his death. Cedar Hill Church became recognized as the Mother church of Methodism in Cherokee County.

JUST BELOW the hill where they camped, the settlers established a ferry which became known as Hampton ferry, consisting of a small boat propelled by oars. The tiny, cumbersome boat could carry only one wagon across the river at a time.

When the government finally obtained the land from the Indians, the settlers built more permanent homes.

One night, according to legend, a revival was held at the church with several visiting preachers present. The meeting seemed to be dragging. Someone called on Mose Hampton to speak. The slave is said to have spoken so eloquently that more than 50 new settlers joined the church that night.

Years later, long after the first settlers had been buried on the hill near their beloved church, a new church was built in Leesburg. Soon after it was finished, the church was hit by a fire, later it was struck several times by lightning. Finally a cyclone leveled the church building. The members believed that God wanted the church to be on Cedar Hill where Mose prayed and nowhere else. It was rebuilt on the hill.

Independence Man Celebrates 100th Birthday

William A. Kimsey Sr., 1502 North Noland avenue, Independence, Mo., celebrated his 100th birthday recently. He was born a slave in Louisville, Ky., on March 20, 1859.

Mr. Kimsey has no recollection of slavery since he was a small boy when it was abolished. He is the only surviving child of 12 children born to Nathaniel and Mary Kimsey. His father was a Presbyterian minister.

Helping celebrate their father's birthday were three of Mr. Kimsey's five children: Mrs. Willie Mae Thomas, 2625 Montgall avenue; Mrs. Nola Pettis and William Kimsey both of the Noland avenue address. The other children are Mrs. Quinnie McClair,

20 1959

Things You Should Know

Julius NYERERE...

Advocate
Pi. t Journal, Minn
Dat. 3-21-59

...THE 36 YEAR OLD LEADER OF THE TANGANYIKA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION, HOLDER OF M.A. DEGREE IN ECONOMICS AND HISTORY FROM EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY / IN FALL, 1958, HIS PARTY WON EVERY SEAT IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION!

20

NEWKIRK

CONTINENTAL FEATURES—

Things You Should Know

NEWKIRK

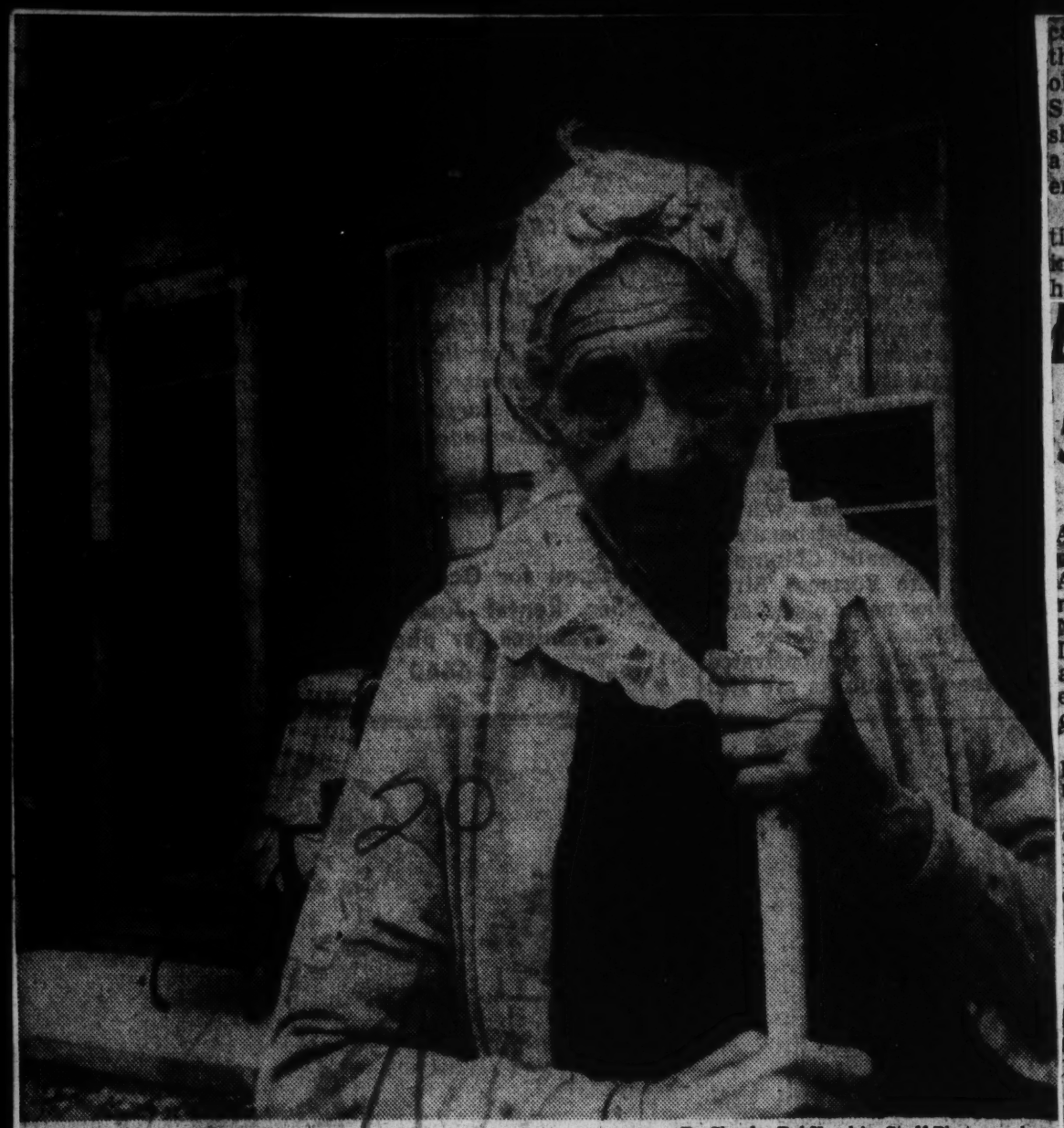
DR. James McCune SMITH

State Press
The Last Word
Tex.

...AFTER THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW, 1850, AS BEFORE, MANY FREE NORTHERN NEGROES WON CAREER PROMINENCE. / DR. SMITH, A GRADUATE IN MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, SERVED IN N.Y.C. FOR YEARS AS A DOCTOR & WRITER!

3-20-59

CONTINENTAL FEATURES



By Charles Del Vecchio, Staff Photographer.

Jennie Bell Cantey, 100, stands in front of the Alexandria home from which she will be forced to move this summer. The house is older than Mrs. Cantey.

Woman, 100 Years Old, Must Leave House She Occupied a Half Century

One-hundred-year-old Jennie Bell Cantey will have to move this summer from the house that sets askew on Jackson st., Alexandria.

The reason: "While I'm not feeling especially old, the house, I think, is," Mrs. Cantey said.

City officials agree. The house, older than Mrs. Cantey, leans precariously. Its running water is all cold, it has no heat, and it is lighted by kerosene lamps.

It also lies in the City's general neighborhood improvement area, which is slated for eventual redevelopment.

Alexandria Director of Sanitation A. Clarke Slaymaker said yesterday Mrs. Cantey will be moved to one of the Federal public housing projects. But the move, he said, will be timed to her convenience. "We want to make it as easy as possible on her," he said.

"We don't want to force her out too soon."

Mrs. Cantey does not feel forced. She is looking forward to the move, though she has lived in the house for more than half a century. "I'll have gas heat," she said, "all I'll have to do is push a button." Her property, Slaymaker said, is valuable because of its proximity to the City's fashionable Yates Gardens apartment development.

He said the City did not want to force her into a quick sale of her property.

Mrs. Cantey lives in the house with Carolyn Phillips, 28, whom she raised from an infant after the child was left in her care.

Mrs. Cantey figures, in fact, that she has raised more than 40 children left to her care. "Their parents would leave them with me and then go away, so I raised them. Usually, I had five to eight in the house."

About 10 years ago she also cared for older people—though she admitted she was older than most of her wards. She lives now on the pension she receives as the widow of a Spanish-American War veteran.

She plans to sell her collection of books and the furnishings before she moves to the housing project.

Dillard U. honors Henson 50 years after polar trip

NEW ORLEANS — Matthew A. Henson, companion of Admiral Robert E. Peary on his Arctic expeditions and the first man actually to reach the North Pole, was honored by Dillard University on April 6 at a university convocation celebrating the 50th anniversary of his feat.

Peary and Henson, accompanied by four Eskimos, reached the Pole after a perilous nine-month expedition over the trackless Arctic Ocean ice. While Peary remained in his sled, his feet frozen, Henson planted the United States flag at the top of the world. The trek over the ice has never been attempted again.

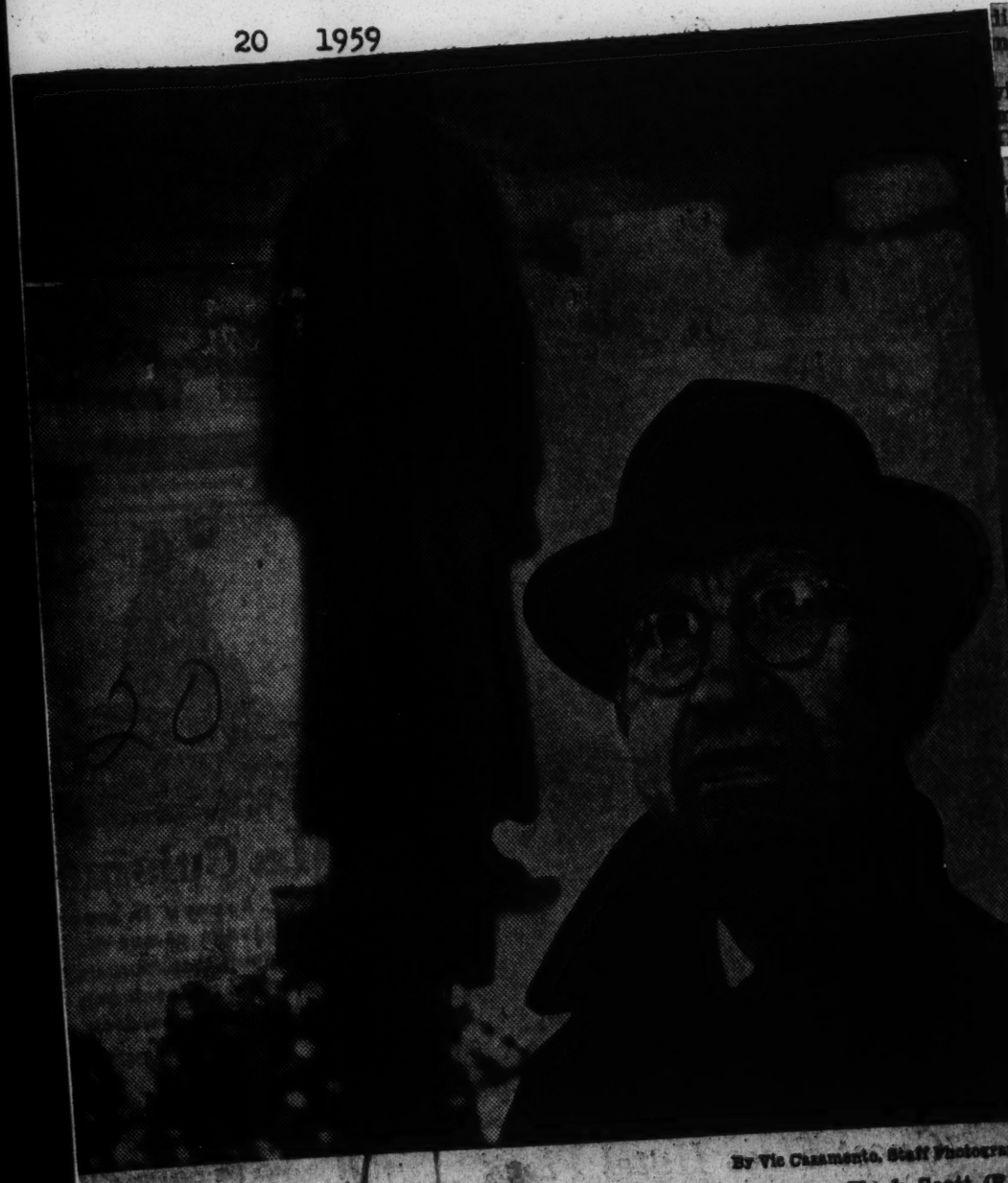
THE DILLARD ceremony took place in Henson Hall, a gymnasium named for the explorer.

Henson, who was present at the dedication of the building in 1950, had said on that occasion:

"On April 6, 1909, when the Stars and Stripes floated at the North Pole, Caucasian, Ethiopian and Mongolian stood side by side at the apex of the earth in the harmonious companionship resulting from hard work, exposure, danger and a common objective.

"I feel profoundly grateful that I had the honor of representing my race in this historic achievement."

20 1959



Rudulph Evans, 81, sculptor of the 19-foot statue of Thomas Jefferson and now an Arlington resident, was present yesterday at the Jefferson Memorial ceremonies marking the 216th anniversary of the third President's birth. Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) was the principal speaker, and wreaths were laid by representatives of Federal and District government and civic, patriotic, veterans and fraternal groups.

By Vic Casamento, Staff Photographer

Jefferson's Changed View of Negro Is Presented at Monticello Rites

By Milton Viorst
Staff Reporter

Thomas Jefferson as a [illegible] man, felt Negroes were [illegible] but later in [illegible] he delighted at evidence that this notion was incorrect. [illegible] executive

[illegible] presented Jefferson's owners of the Thomas Jefferson [illegible] Memorial Foundation. [illegible] the third President's birth.

Wiggins spoke at Monticello [illegible] the home Jefferson designed and built near Charlottesville, Va. The speech was part of the annual commemoration spon[illegible] Board of dire[illegible]

also took place at Jefferson's grave in the cemetery on the Monticello estate.

Wiggins said that Jefferson, while active in Virginia politics before the Revolution, argued that there were "real distinctions which nature had made between the races.'"

He incorporated into his revision of Virginia's laws the most inhumane features of the Colonial slave code.

Though he favored gradual extinction of slavery, Jefferson wished to resettle the freed slaves abroad because "ten thousand recollections by blacks of injuries they have sustained" might make it impossible for the two races to live together under the same government, Wiggins recalled.

So liberal in other realms, Wiggins said, Jefferson had established a reputation for conservatism in racial matters.

"'I admire your generous indignation at slavery,'" a friend wrote him, "'but I think you have depressed the Negroes too low.'"

By 1785 evidence of a changing view appeared, Wiggins declared, citing a letter Jefferson wrote on June 7:

"'I believe the Indian to be in body and mind equal to the white man. I have supposed the black man, in his present state, might not be so. But it would be hazardous to affirm that, equally cultivated for a few generations, he would not become so.'"

In 1788, while Jefferson was Minister to France, he wrote to his friend Edward Bancroft that he planned to settle on his property German immigrants and Negroes, interminged, on farms of 50 acres each, all on the same footing.

"'Their children shall be brought up, as others are, in habits of property and foresight,'" Wiggins quoted, "'and I have no doubt but that they will be good citizens.'"

Wrote About Negroes

And in 1791 Jefferson wrote the Marquis de Condorcet about an extraordinary free Negro, "'who is a very respectable mathematician and . . . a very worthy and respectable member of society.'" He apparently refererd to Benjamin Banneker, who helped lay out the boundaries of the District of Columbia and prepared noted annual almanacks, the speaker said.

Of Banneker, Jefferson said admiringly: "'I have seen very elegant solutions of geometrical problems by him.'"

"'I shall be delighted to see these instances of moral eminence so multiplied,'" Jefferson wrote, "'as to prove that the want of talents observed in them (Negroes) is merely the effect of their degraded condition and no proceeding from any difference in the structure of the parts on which intellect depends.'"

"He traveled quite a distance from 1776 to 1791," Wiggins said, "and his intellectual journey was accomplished in a society that changed its deeply held views in these fields even more slowly than such views are changed in our own time."

On the related issue of education, Wiggins said, Jefferson would be "wryly pleased" that Virginians of 1959 find it important enough to be the subject of such agitation.

"The common impulse of so many Virginians, of all shades of belief, to preserve the educational institutions of this State, in spite of all hazard, surely must have arisen in part from the foundations that Thomas Jefferson laid," Wiggins said.

In An Old Cause

"The Virginians who labored so long and so hard to salvage the educational system struggled in a cause that Jefferson commenced in 1776," he said.

Wiggins recalled that Jefferson, in his second administration, recommended spending federal funds for education. He said that neither Virginia nor any other state had caught up with Jefferson's "Bill for the More General Diffusion of Knowledge."

"In his emphasis on education, he never wavered," Wiggins declared. ". . . Recent events in Virginia and the Nation indicate that his beliefs have widely pervaded the thinking of our own generation and his admonitions and injunctions have not been wasted."

Americans must take a more active role in civic affairs, "We're a Nation long on specialists but short on leaders at all levels of Government," he said.

The man who created the 19-foot bronze statue of Jefferson, Rudulph Evans, [illegible] was there, accompanied by [illegible] National Capital Parks [illegible] Superintendent Hillory A. Tolson.

Leadership Urged At Jefferson Rites

The 216th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson was marked yesterday at the Jefferson Memorial.

Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) a native of Virginia, told the many civilians who assembled despite the chill that

South Marks 94th Year Today Since Surrender

By DICK HINES

Ninety-four years ago Thursday at a cross roads village in Virginia, the confederacy was delivered to a cause which shall live forever in the minds of the people of the South.

Bowing to the overwhelming superiority of the enemy, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee, soldier, statesman, patriot and gentleman—surrendered the tattered and half-starved remnants of the once glorious Army of Northern Virginia to U.S. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

The surrender drama at Appomattox Court House ended four years of tragic, fratricidal strife, during which the South was the principal sufferer.

A momento of that dramatic historical event rests today in Montgomery—the first capital of the Confederacy. The cavalry saber which bore Gen. Lee's flag of truce is now a part of the treasured collection in the State Department of Archives and History.

LOCAL OFFICER

A Montgomery officer, Maj. Thomas Goode Jones (later governor of Alabama) carried the sword from which flew the white emblem. His son, Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, presented the sword to the state.

In describing the dying hours of the Confederacy on April 9, 1865, Maj. Jones said of the gray-clad troops:

"A proud array it was, although the men were so worn, jaded and famished that many could hardly carry ther muskets. Divisions had dwindled to the number of full regiments, and regiments and companies were represented by a few files of men; but the colors of nearly all of the organizations remained."

In telling of a final and glorious, although futile, charge by the Confederates, Maj. Jones said:

"FURIOUS MUSKETRY"

"The sharp skirmish fire soon grew into a furious and heavy volume of musketry. The ever faithful Carter joined in with his deep-toned guns. The cavalry on our right pressed forward at a gallop, and wild and fierce shouts resounded throughout the heavens. As the sun drove away the Sunday morning mist, it looked down on a scene that will forevermore thrill Southern hearts. In a steady line, sustained on the left by artillery, which flamed forth at every step, with cavalry charging fiercely on the right, the Confederate line of battle, scarlet almost from the array of battle flags floating over it, went forth to death, driving before it masses of blue cavalry and artillery."

The Montgomerian recalled that "Spring was just budding forth and the morning sun, glistening from budding leaf and tree, shed a halo about the red battle flags with the starry cross, as if nature would smile on the nation that was dying there."

LEE RESPECTED

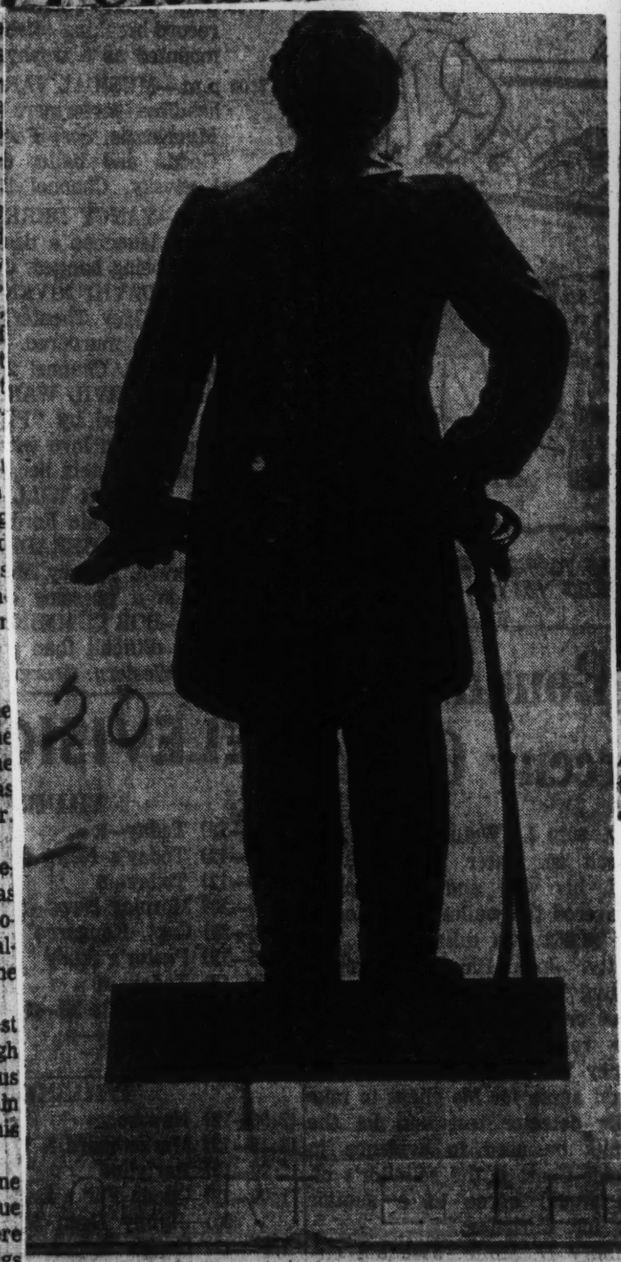
The esteem in which Gen. Lee was held by the people of the South and the respect which he commanded from the enemy was not diminished by the surrender. If anything, it was enhanced.

Throughout the surrender ceremonies, the great general was ever the gentleman and symbolized the spirit of the proud, although defeated, people of the South.

One of Montgomery's largest schools, Robert E. Lee High School, is named for the famous leader and one of the city's main downtown streets also bears his name.

A statue of the general is one of the city's landmarks. The statue stands in a small park where Madison avenue and Mount Meigs road converge into the Atlanta highway.

Plans for widening the Atlanta highway may make it necessary to move the statue — perhaps to Robert E. Lee High School. However, highway officials have not said relocation will be necessary since plans are still incomplete for widening in the section near the park.



STATUE COMMEMORATES GEN. R. E. LEE
Southern Leader Honored In Montgomery

She's 113 — Mrs. Elizabeth Shuford of Cleveland, Ohio, is 113 years of age and still going strong. Above she is shown being fitted for a new pair of glasses by two employes of a local store. She got her first pair of glasses when she was 107.

Things You Should Know

John M. LANGSTON

Call p. 23 Jan. 27 59

FROM 1868 TO 1895, SOME TWENTY-THREE NEGROES SERVED IN CONGRESS! FROM VIRGINIA, JOHN M. LANGSTON HAD ONE TERM. AS A RESULT OF PRESSURE BY ENEMIES OF POLITICAL EQUALITY, MOST NEGROES SERVED SHORT TERMS!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES —

Things You Should Know

Bishop W. H. MILES

THOUSANDS OF NEGROES HAD BEEN SEGREGATED FROM CHURCHES RIGHT AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF BISHOP MILES AND BISHOP R. H. VANDERHORST THEY FOUNDED THE COLORED METHODIST CHURCH, (EPISCOPAL) IN 1870!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES —

49 Negroes Were Members Of Ga. Legislature, 1868—1907

By C. A. BACOTE,
Professor of History,
Atlanta University

Many people are unaware that numerous Negroes have sat in the Georgia legislature since 1868. While it is true that most of them served between 1868-1870, forty-nine Negroes were elected, forty-six to the House and three to the Senate. Furthermore, one Negro, Jefferson Long of Macon, was elected to Congress from Georgia, where he served one term in the House, beginning in 1870.

Below are the names of the Negroes who were elected, the areas represented, and the time served:

GEORGIA SENATE

A. A. Bradley, First District, July 4-August 10, 1868; Tunis G. Campbell, Sr., Second District, 1868-1870; George Wallace, 20th District, 1868-1870.

GEORGIA HOUSE, 1868-1870

T. M. Allen, Jasper County; Elias Barnes, Hancock County; T. P. Beard, Richmond County; E. Belcher, Wilkes County; Tunis G. Campbell, Jr., McIntosh County; M. Claiborne, Burke County; G. H. Clower, Monroe County; Abraham Colby, Greene County; J. T. Costin, Talbot County; Madison Davis, Clarke County;

Monday Floyd, Morgan County; F. H. Fyall, Macon County; R. B. Hall, Burke County; G. Gardner, Warren County; W. A. Golden, Liberty County; W. H. Harrison, Hancock County; N. S. Houston, Bryan County; Philip Joiner, Dougherty County; George Linder, Laurens County; Robert Lumpkin, Macon County;

Romulus Moore, Columbia County; Peter O'Neal, Baldwin County; James Porter, Chatham County; Alfred Richardson, Clarke County; James Sims, Chatham County; Abraham Smith, Muscogee County; Alexander Stone, Jefferson County; Henry McNeal Turner, Bibb County; John Warren, Burke County; Samuel Williams, Harris County.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE, 1871-1907

Madison Davis, Clarke County, 1871-1873; James Blue, Glynn County, 1871-1877; Thomas Goodrich, McIntosh County, 1880-1882; Thomas Butler, Camden County, 1878-1879; Frank Johnson, Lee County, 1880-1883; Ishmael Lonnon, Dougherty County, 1880-1882; John McIntosh, Liberty County, 1880-1882 (Atlanta University graduate, 1877); Hercules Wilson, McIntosh County, 1882-1886;

Anthony Wilson, Camden, 1880-1890, 1892-1894; J. B. Frazier, Liberty County, 1884-1886; Lectured Crawford, McIntosh County, 1886-1888, 1890-1892, 1900-1902; S. A. McIvor, Liberty County, 1888-1890; J. M. Holzendorf, Camden County, 1890-1892; William H. Styles, Liberty County, 1892-1894; J. W. Law, Liberty County, 1894-1898; H. F. McKay, Liberty County, 1900-1902 and W. H. Rogers, McIntosh County, 1902-1907 (resigned).

EX-SLAVE REACHES 101

Louisville Woman Recalls Seeing People Sold

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 1. — (AP) — Mrs. Betty Howard, a woman who was born into slavery, celebrated her 101st birthday Wednesday.

Mrs. Howard says she doesn't remember much about slavery "because I was too little to do much work."

However, a daughter, Miss Viola Howard, 61, said her mother can recall seeing people put up on blocks for sale.

Mrs. Howard spends most of her days chatting with her daughter and holding in her lap a Bible her failing eyes prevent her from reading.

Things You Should Know

Ellen Craft
Birmingham World
20 Birmingham, Ala.

A QUADROON, SHE HELPED HER HUSBAND WILLIAM, Sat. 2-28-59 ESCAPE FROM SLAVERY IN MACON, GA. BY POSING AS A MAN! (HIS MASTER) SO MUCH TROUBLE FOLLOWED, THEY HAD TO RUN AWAY TO ENGLAND!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES —

DIXIE VETERAN OF 1860'S DEAD

John Salling, 112, Passes at Kingsport, Tenn.

KINGSPORT, Tenn. (AP)—John Salling, 112-year-old Civil War veteran, died Monday, leaving just one other survivor of the war of the sixties.

Salling, 112-year-old Confederate just one other survivor of the war of the 60's.

Salling died of pneumonia in a Kingsport clinic. He was stricken last week at his home in nearby Slant, Va.

His death leaves only Walter Williams, 116, of Houston, Tex., surviving the war. He also served with the Confederacy.

U.S. ARMY TRIBUTE

The U. S. Army will pay full military tribute Thursday to Salling. A chaplain from the 2nd Army headquarters will conduct the funeral in the National Guard Armory in Gate City, Va., at 11:30 a. m. Graveside services will follow at the family cemetery nearby.

Dec. 13-25-59

The body will lie in state at the armory from Tuesday morning until the Thursday services. He will be attired in his Confederate Army uniform.

Salling and Williams, the two former comrades in arms for the Southern cause, never met.

Williams enlisted as a private in Gen. John B. Hood's Texas Brigade. Salling joined up with the 25th Virginia Regiment as a member of Co. D.

SAW NO COMBAT

Only 16 at the time, Salling saw no actual combat. He was assigned to digging saltpeter in the southwest Virginia mines for use in the manufacture of gunpowder for the Confederate forces.

He was born, lived and died in the hill country of Virginia which he loved so well.

Salling mellowed in his later years and never maintained a grudge against his former federal enemies. He liked to dress up in his old Confederate uniform on his birthday, though, and entertain friends and relatives with stories about the war of the 1860s. He would have been 113 on May 15.

'NEVER HAD A FIGHT'

A keen sense of humor made him a favorite with the young generation. Salling used to farm and cut logs but retired several years ago. After his wife died in 1940, he made his home at Slant with a son-in-law, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. McCamey.

"I've never had a fight," he used to tell his friends, "I've never been locked up in jail. I always tried to treat everybody right."

Survivors include two daughters, Mrs. McCamey and Mrs. Ellen Starnes of Fort Blackmore, Va., eight grandchildren, 21 great grandchildren and numerous more distant relatives.

JOHN SALLING

Texas Vet, 116, Now Last Survivor of War of '60's

By MAX B. SKELTON

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP) — Col. Walter Williams became the last survivor of the War Between the States Monday, just as he always said he would.

"My grandpappy lived to be 119. I'm going to beat that," he said recently.

He will be 117 next Nov. 14.

But the thin, frail old soldier remained silent and registered no emotion when told the only other survivor of "the war," John Salling, died in Kingsport, Tenn. Salling was 112.

Williams repeatedly predicted he would survive all the four million soldiers who donned the blue and gray for the Civil War almost a hundred years ago.

NEVER LEAVES BED

He is almost deaf, almost blind and never leaves his bed. He lives with a daughter, Mrs. Willie Mae Bowles, and is pampered and cared for by doctors and nurses. He eats almost nothing but receives massive vitamin doses.

His title of colonel was conferred by Allan Shivers, then governor of Texas. His rank with Hood's Brigade was forage master.

He never heard a shot fired in anger. The only thing he shot in the war was cattle for food for the troops. "I had to kill 20 of them a day," Williams once recalled. "I killed them all along the road when I could find them."

BORN IN MISSISSIPPI

Williams was born in Mississippi Nov. 14, 1842. He served 11 months in the Confederate Army. He came to Texas in 1870 and ran a market, traded cattle and worked [illegible] farm near Franklin in east central Texas.

A few years ago he was moved to Houston to be near medical care.

Seven children were born to his first wife. He married again after her death and became the father of 12 more. His second wife died in 1957.

20 1959

Looking Backward A Century —

Old Records Relate Farming Facts In East Alabama 100 Years Ago

EDITOR'S NOTE: The article below, which appears in the February issue of The Progressive Farmer, gives an interesting glimpse of rural life in Alabama 100 years ago. The author bases his article on records found in an old trunk belonging to his grandfather.

By JOHN (PEANUT) WRIGHT

East Alabama lands that were timbered Creek Indian country at the beginning of the year 1832 were by 1850 thickly settled by white families and their slaves producing more crops than these lands do today.

The census of 1850 for Macon County (much larger then than now) tells something of the pattern. Slaves, aged 15-60, numbered 8,063, almost double the white population of 4,259. Power was furnished by 3,300 horses, 2,765 mules and donkeys, and 2,300 work oxen. The record shows that Macon farmers in 1850 produced 10,222 sheep, 56,743 hogs, 13,009 bushels of wheat, 998,867 bushels of corn, 187,082 bushels of oats, 191,140 pounds of rice, 29,089 bales of cotton (400 lbs.), 15,411 pounds of wool, 15,136 bushels of peas, 9,683 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 288,880 bushels of sweet potatoes. Note that other than cotton, most of this production was for food for the labor force, human and animal.

Old sales slips tell cotton's story. Cotton farmers of a hundred years ago seem to have had one thing in common with cotton farmers during much of the time since, namely, great fluctuations in price. Earliest sales slip in the trunk is for 15 bales of cotton in 1844 for 5 3/8 cents per pound. This cotton was grown in the old Miam Church community, some 12 or 14 miles east of Tuskegee. It must have been hauled by wagon some 50 miles to the steamboat [illegible] Dale at Montgomery. Shipped to Mobile and sold to Peabody and Purvis, it grossed $486.22 for the 9,046 pounds. Charges totaling $49.67 covered freight, wharfage, weighing, drayage, storage, mending, charges at Montgomery ($16.88) and a 2 1/2% commission for the cotton factor (Tarleton Scott and Cummings) who handled the sale. This left a net of $436.55 for the producer, or just under 5 cents a pound. Of interest also is an 1860 bill of $80 for a 40-saw gin.

These high prices offered by cotton-hungry world markets in the years just after the war must have been the biggest single factor in helping farmers of the South to get back to their economic feet.

One interesting sidelight shown by bills in the trunk is that all during the early years bagging and rope were used in baling cotton. A bill in 1861 shows 64 yards of bagging cost $14.08, and 1/2 coil of rope (80 lbs.) sold for $12. First bill indicating use of bagging and ties instead of rope was dated 1868. The trunk contained no bill for bagging and rope beyond that year.

Cotton's changing price was in contrast to lumber's fairly stable price—bills from the early 1850's to as late as 1870 running about $1 per 100 board feet, or slightly higher. Though the settlers of the 1840s often used hewn logs, mills soon appeared. The 1840 census showed 11 sawmills, 13 grist mills and three flour mills in Macon County, a much larger county, it's true, than today.

Doubtless few farmers used commercial fertilizers on the virgin soils during the 1840s or perhaps even during the 1850s. Bills in the trunk, however, show that by 1870 farmers were buying guano at $72.50 to $80 per ton!

Some other prices billed along with guano included such items as "one mule"—$140.00," tobacco at 35 cents to 40 cents per plug or 80 cents to $1.10 per pound; nails from 8 to 12 cents per pound; corn meal, $1 per bushel; flour, $12 to $15 per barrel (192 pounds); coffee at the rate of 15 pounds for $4.20, and sugar at 19 to 20 cents per pound.

The trunk tells much about how public roads were maintained. One paper for 1853 and another for 1866 list all roads of the county and assign three road apportioners for each election precinct. Then there is a road overseer appointed for each segment of each road, usually three to five miles. This depended on whether the road was 30, 20 or 15 feet wide. Workers under the overseer were assigned from men of the community by the apportioners.

This system of handling roads apparently was brought by the settlers from the older communities whence they came. The Grand Jury in Harris County, Ga., was making complaint in the early 1830's that certain roads were impassable and blamed an unfair or improper distribution of road hands.

By the late 1840's the coming of railroads greatly improved transportation. Around 1850 there was a great flurry of proposals passed by the Alabama Legislature setting up "plank road" boards to raise funds, build and maintain plank roads between certain points. Perhaps only a few of these were actually completed.

The Alabama Legislature provided for the first state-wide public school system around the mid 1850's. The owner of the trunk served his township as a school trustee from 1860 to around 1872. He saved a great deal of material that gives a valuable picture of how this early public school system was operated.

Teachers made annual reports to the trustees listing all pupils attending the school year and number of days each attended. It seems that schools operated for ten months, February through November. Tuition was charged each pupil, varying from as low as three cents per day to as much as 10c. Certain public monies came in, probably at year's end. If the pupils's tuition had been paid and this was enough to pay the teacher's salary, the pupil's share of the public school fund apparently would then go to the parent. Sometimes part of the public school fund would be needed to supplement tuition. When the parent had not paid tuition, all the public fund would go to the teacher.

Ex-Slave Succumbs, Aged 113

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Mrs. Rosa Ella Brawner, a 113-year-old former slave, died at her home in Brandywine, Md., Sunday, leaving 229 relatives.

Mrs. Brawner was a native of Brandywine and the wife of the late Jordan Brawner. She was raised in Charles County but returned to her native home 23 years ago.

She was active, able to read, and even thread a needle until a week before her death.

SHE IS SURVIVED by a daughter, two brothers, six grandchildren, 45 great-grandchildren, 85 nieces and nephews and 102 great - nieces and nephews.

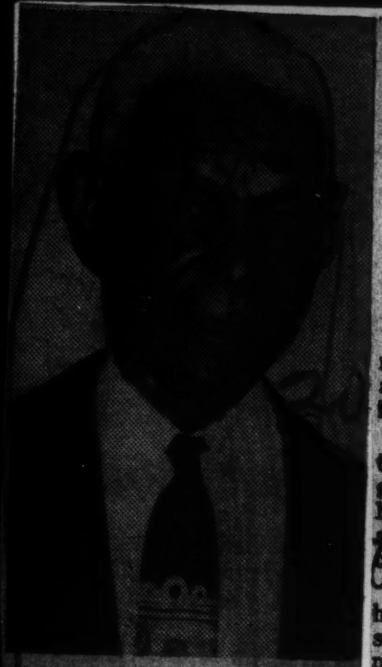
Her sister, Mrs. Priscilla Moore, died recently at the age of 85, leaving a nine living direct descendants.

Mrs. Brawner was eulogized at Asbury Methodist Church of Brandywine, of which she was a member.

UP AND ABOUT AT 110 — Mrs. Lydia McKnight, soon to celebrate her 110th birthday, goes out for a stroll in Dallas, Tex. This hardy woman does not wear glasses, use a hearing aid or have false teeth. In background are her great-great-granddaughter Mrs. Lena Mae Davis and great-great-great-grandson, Timothy, 10 months.

Ex-Slave Is 109

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 1. — (UPI)—Josh McCord celebrated his 109th birthday New Year's Day. The aged Negro says he was born Jan. 1, 1850. McCord, who now lives on a pension with his 102-year-old third wife, Missie, was born into slavery and worked as a "yard boy" until freed at the end of the Civil War.



Dies at 102

Nelson Coleman, last General Taylor Soldier, New Orleans, died in his home last week. He would have been 107 years old July 11. A native of Paducah, Ky., he moved to Baton Rouge in 1880, then to New Orleans in 1882 to work on the State Exposition. A veteran for 39 years, he had been working as a carpenter for 39 years and was active until shortly before his death.

CENTURY PLUS NINE

Wizened Old Woman 'Living History Book'

By W. C. SHOEMAKER
Daily News Staff Writer

KILMICHAEL, Miss.—"Gimmie something and I'll tell you about me." Kilmichael's living history book said.

"Everybody comes by here to talk to me but don't nobody ever give me anything." Millie Williams mused, smoothing a frazzled corncorn stick to the other side of her mouth.

The reporter dropped a bill into her hand and as she unfolded it, scattered bits of her life started pouring out.

She said she was born 109 years ago, 10 years before the Civil War started. "But I don't remember nothing about the war, though." Her sons, George, 70, with whom she lives and John, 92, who lives a mile away, verified her age.

She remembered that her mother gave her away to a white family whom she remembers only as "Old Mr. and Mrs. Branscomb up on Poplar Creek" (a few miles from Kilmichael).

"I didn't stay there. My ma stole me away from them cause Old Man Brenscomb whipped me for walking down his corn".

"I'd been down to the spring to tote some water and, like a young'un will, I walked straight down a row of corn."

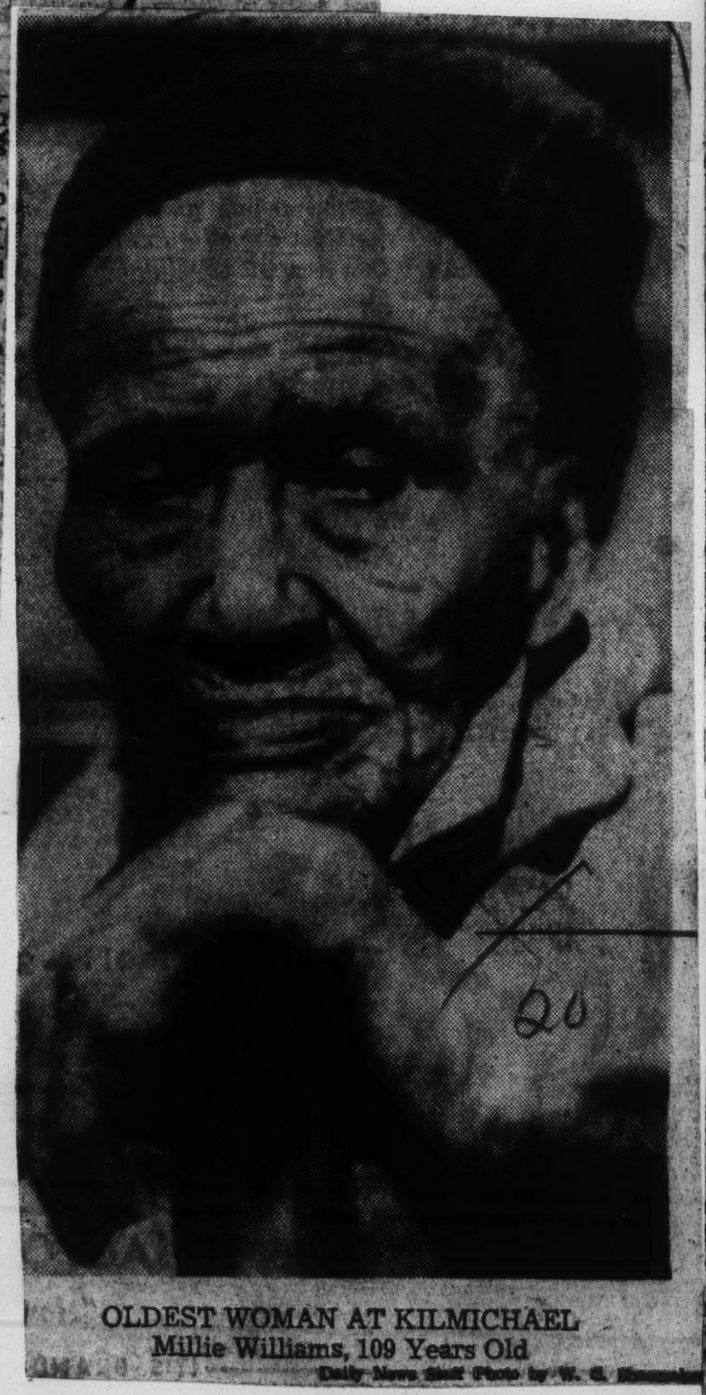
Then, she said, her may took her "off to live with Joe Young and his wife" in the same community.

"He was mighty good to me, but I paid him back. I saved his life. He kept lotsa money and one night I heard the dog barking and I run and lit the lamp and grabbed Mr. Young's money and went right here with it", she said, motioning to her bosom.

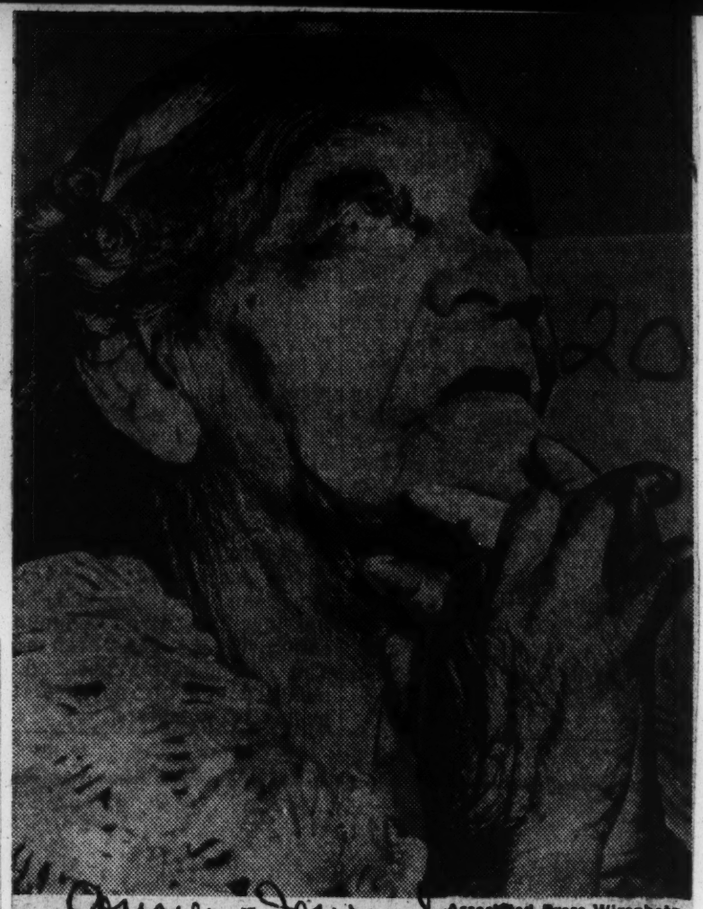
"That thief killed that dog, but," and here she giggled as her sightless eyes rolled from side to side, "he didn't git none of that money."

"And that's all I know," the old woman concluded, motioning the reporter away.

As he left he saw his dollar bill headed toward her bosom.



OLDEST WOMAN AT KILMICHAEL
Millie Williams, 109 Years Old
Daily News Staff Photo by W. C. Shoemaker



Associated Press Wirephoto

MRS. SUSIE FARRIS of Pittsburg offers a prayer in thanks for a long life. Now 100, she has not been ill in the past 60 years. She was born in Montgomery, Ala. Deeply religious, she has never seen a movie.

Crispus Attucks Feted By Boston Rights League

BOSTON, Mass. (ANP)—The Equal Rights League held its annual celebration of the Boston Massacre on March 5.

The League went to the spot of the massacre in honor of Negro, Crispus Attucks, who was among the first Americans to lose his life for American freedom at Independence.

Other places visited by the League were the Granary Burial the Boston Common Burial Grounds and the monument on

Those participating in the brief ceremonies were Attys. Pinkso, Sr., president of the League; Atty. Ralph J. Banks, Rev. St. Clair Kirton, Mrs. Mollie Cass and Mrs. Rhoable Edwards and Atty. Kessler Montgomery, formerly associated with the State Attorney General's office.

Millions Mark Lincoln's Birth

Tributes Are Paid over World to Preserver of Union

(By The Associated Press)

Abraham Lincoln, who was born in a log cabin and died during his second term in the White House, lived again yesterday in the memories of millions.

Birthday tributes were paid to him in his old Kentucky home; in Indiana and Illinois where he attained the height of a tall man and the stature of a leader; in Washington, London, Moscow, and around the world.

The people paying homage were of various races. The languages differed. But the words all pointed to the probability that the fame of this American born in the backwoods on Feb. 12, 1809, will endure.

Carl Sandburg, white-haired poet, said Lincoln belongs to many countries because he stands for decency, honest dealing, "plain talk and funny stories." But, praising democracy, he extolled Lincoln as incomparable.

Joint Session

Sandburg spoke before a joint session of Congress in the packed House of Representatives. Members of the Supreme Court, military men, diplomats, society women, sightseers, munching gum—all were there.

An orchestra under Fredric March recited the Gettysburg Address. The blend of pomp, ceremony and sentiment was televised across the nation.

Hundreds made a pilgrimage to Lincoln's marble tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, Ill.

Preston J. Moore, national commander of the American Legion, spoke there. The solution to the life-or-death riddle of the atomic age, he said, "lies in showing the world that our way of life holds the greatest promise for struggling mankind."

Among the pilgrims to the city where, almost 101 years ago, Lincoln warned that a house divided against itself cannot stand was Willy Brandt, mayor of West Berlin in partitioned Germany.

No Bending Knees

Brandt told an audience of Illinoisans and envoys from foreign lands last night that his people value peace, but "we will bend our knees to nobody."

He spoke for a firm stand on principle, but suggested flexibility in negotiations between the East and West on problems of Berlin and Germany.

Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois, who also spoke at the dinner in the State Armory, recalled this statement by Lincoln in 1858: "Our defense is in the preservation of the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men in all lands, everywhere."

"That is the principle at stake in Berlin," Stratton said. "It is the principle for which brave men gave their lives in Hungary."

George A. Moore, executive assistant to Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield, spoke at Hodgenville, Ky. Lincoln was born in a cabin near there and a national shrine has been built around the crude hut.

"If the principles for which Lincoln stood could reach the heart and souls of all mankind," Moore said, "they could produce lasting peace."

A parade of floats, bands and costumed townspeople was a feature of the Hodgenville ceremony. New one-cent Lincoln postage stamps were placed on sale there.

People in many countries overseas joined in the birthday observance—high point of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Year.

Overseas Rites

Prime Minister Macmillan placed a wreath at the Lincoln statue in the busy square opposite the House of Parliament in London. Jo Grimmond laid a wreath there for Britain's Liberal party and Hugh Gaitskell offered yellow flowers for the Labor party.

Macmillan spoke of Lincoln.

"Certainly his ideas have always found a ready echo in your hearts," he said. "Inspired by his memory, the peoples of Great Britain and the United States must work together for progress and freedom."

Radio Moscow quoted from an editorial in the Soviet government newspaper Isvestia. It said all the world is honoring Lincoln and that Americans can be justly proud of him.

It said that his progressive liberative ideas to this day resound with unfinished force."

Willy Brandt (right) and Wife Decorate Lincoln Tomb
(AP Wirephoto)

Fannie Johnson in Philly Marks One Hundredth Year

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Mrs. Fannie W. Johnson, of 4113 Powelton Ave., is a well-known and loved Philadelphian who has lived to reach the wonderful age of 100 years and is still live and healthy with all of her faculties. Mrs. Johnson was born here and has lived here all of her life.

She has led a full active life, for as a young girl she was an agent for Prudential Life Insurance Co. when the weekly payments 80 years ago were ten cents for adults and five cents for children.

Mrs. Johnson is an epicure, having been ingenious in the creation of delectable foods for more than a half century while she worked at this art. For 73 years Mrs. Johnson has been an active member of the Lombard Street Central Presbyterian Church. The members feted her last Sunday in the parish house at an open house complimentary to her one-hundredth birthday. The many friends and church members came out in large numbers to pay tribute to a beloved personality. The Rev. John Coleman, the pastor, spoke endearingly of her at the morning service.

Mrs. Evelyn Reynolds, the foster niece of Mrs. Johnson, dedicated an original poem to "Lady Fannie" and read it at the charming tea party in her honor. On her birthday, Jan. 27, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson R. Reynolds gave a surprise birthday luncheon in honor of Mrs. Johnson.

Around the table were Mr. and Mrs. John Robert Saxon, the manager of Union Mutual Insurance Co.; Mr. and Mrs. James Byers, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Roy Reynolds, Julie Belle Reynolds, Mrs. Reuben J. Crawford Jr., Mrs. Marie Campbell, Miss Susan Reynolds, Winton, N. C.

—more for your money in The Courier—

Rich Gold Strike

JOHANNESBURG, So. Africa (ANP)—What has been described as the richest gold strike in the history of South African mining was reported last week by the Free State Geduld Mining Company. According to the firm, gold averaging about an ounce from a ton of ore has been uncovered in a sector of a mine in the Orange Free State.

YOUTH AND AGE—Here is Julie Belle Reynolds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Roy Reynolds, Philadelphia, Pa., who gives a birthday kiss to Mrs. Fanny W. Johnson, close friend of the family, who has reached the dignified age of 100 years. Julie is 11 years old, and just beginning a beautiful life while Mrs. Johnson has lived a full and useful life. The occasion was the birthday luncheon given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hobson Reynolds, honoring her natal day.

minican Republic was established in 1844.

FEBRUARY 23 — Phyllis Wheatley, famed colored poet, was invited to visit George Washington in 1776.

MARCH 1—Ohio joined the Union in 1803.

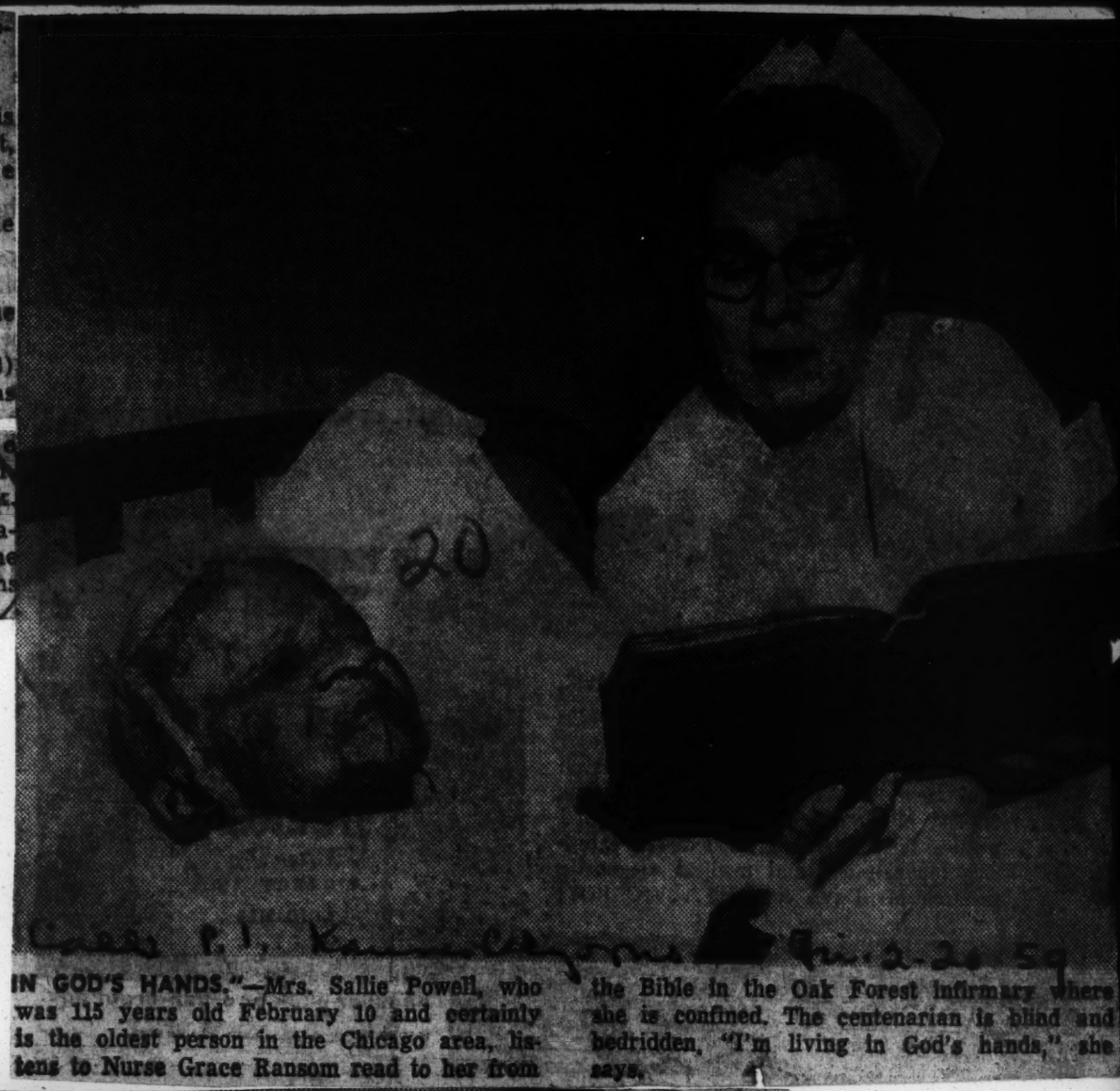
• • •

NEBRASKA joined the Union in 1867.

B. K. Bruce, 1841 - 1898) senator from Mississippi, was born.

Abyssinians defeated the Italians at Adowa in 1896 under the leadership of Menelik.

Cudjoe, leader of the Maroons in Jamaica, brought the Jamaican government to terms in 1738.



IN GOD'S HANDS."—Mrs. Sallie Powell, who was 115 years old February 10 and certainly is the oldest person in the Chicago area, listens to Nurse Grace Ransom read to her from the Bible in the Oak Forest Infirmary where she is confined. The centenarian is blind and bedridden, "I'm living in God's hands," she says.

This Week In Negro History

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, founder of The Crisis, official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and one of the founders of the NAACP, was 91 years old on Monday.

It was 87 years ago on Wednesday this week when Hiram R. Revels, first U. S. senator of his race, took his oath of office to represent Mississippi in Congress. The other colored senator during the reconstruction was Blanche K. Bruce who also represented Mississippi.

Other important historical events to be noted this week are as follows:

FEBRUARY 23—C. H. J. Taylor began serving as U. S. Recorder of Deeds in Washington, D. C. in 1894.

FEBRUARY 24—Mrs. Mathilda Dunbar, mother of the poet, Paul Laurence Dunbar, died.

• • •

BISHOP DANIEL A. Payne, founder of Wilberforce University and a religious reformer, was born at Charleston, S. C. in 1811. He died in 1893.

FEBRUARY 25—L. G. Jordan, Baptist pioneer and missionary to Africa, died in 1939. He was secretary of missions.

FEBRUARY 26—The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed in Congress in 1869 to extend voting rights to colored people.

FEBRUARY 27 — The Do-

20 1959

Who's Who in Iowa

Edward C. Harris, Supervisor Iowa Children Home Society, Cites Needs for Foster Care

This is the 50th in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, [illegible] and entertainment fields.)

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

In his professional field of social work, Edward C. Harris casework supervisor of the Iowa Children Home Society, holds several pioneer achievements, including being the first of his race to be hired by that agency.

Specifically, Mr. Harris is a caseworker supervisor in the program of foster care, a position he has held since a year after joining the agency in 1955.

The Iowa Children Home Society is a private, non profit institution that takes in homeless children regardless of race, creed or color.

Need Increased

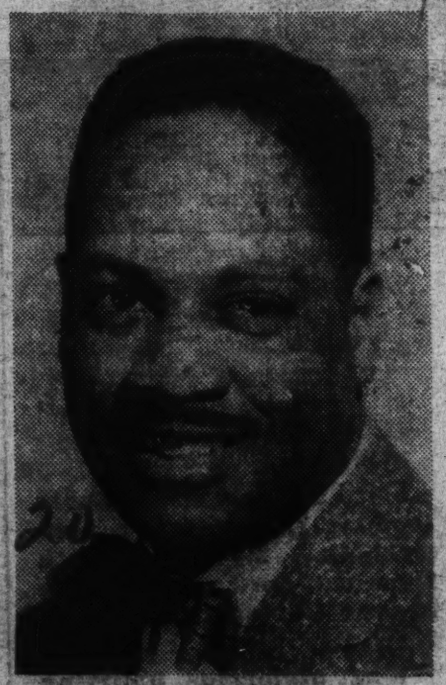
"The need for Negro adoptive and foster parents is increasing all the time, but particularly for adoption," he noted.

"A year ago we had 14 Negro children at the Home; now we have 18, most of them under five years old," he continued.

"Because of this increasing need the foster care program has been made more flexible . . . flexible enough that the agency can go beyond the 36 mile limit, that is, children can be placed in all parts of the state," he explained.

Native of De Moines

A native son of Des Moines, Mr. Harris has extensive education and experience in his field interpersed with war service and mechanic experience. After graduating from East High school, he attended NYA workshop, expenses paid, as a machinist, then went to Seattle, Wash., where



EDWARD HARRIS

he worked seven months as an aircraft mechanic in the Boeing Aircraft plant.

War Service

Induction time drew near and Mr. Harris returned to his hometown where he volunteered for the Cadet Corps and was sent to Tuskegee Institute for training. After a while he went back into the regular airforce, went overseas as an aerial engineer where he served seven months in the Far East with the rank of sergeant.

Discharged after 31 months of duty, Mr. Harris again returned to his hometown, entered Drake university, and four years later received his degree in sociology. He immediately enrolled in the University of Nebraska in Omaha where he received his master's degree (M.S.W.).

Masters Degree

Because the state of Illinois had paid for his last year of education at the University of Nebraska, he had agreed to work for one year in that state, so his first job in his field was in Chicago, as a juvenile parole officer with the State Department of Welfare. After two years he quit and joined the Juvenile Protective association where he was the first Negro and male ever hired as a professional caseworker by that agency.

Two years later he returned to Des Moines for the third time and became the first Negro to be hired by the Iowa Children Home Society, beginning as an adoption worker.

Professional Affiliations

Affiliations in professional organizations include membership in the National Association of Social Workers, Iowa Association of Children Agencies, board member of casework division of Council of Social Agencies and just finished a term as board member of the Iowa Welfare association.

In addition Mr. Harris is chairman of the housing committee for the Des Moines branch of the NAACP, member of the Des Moines committee on Integrated Housing, former polemarch of the Des Moines chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

Family

He and his wife, Bettiejane, are members of St. Paul A.M.E. church where Mr. Harris is a steward. They are parents of one child, Jane Louise, 3½ years, and reside at 677 W. 26th street.

The oldest of six children of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Harris, Mr. Harris also attended the University of Chicago Real Estate school and received his broker's license. He is presently active in real estate business.

Know Your History

MARY E. McDOWELL — A SOCIAL WORKER

Some weeks ago, this column discussed Lucy Stone, an unusual white woman who gave some attention to the abolition movement. This week another woman who was interested in humanity will be discussed, Mary E. McDowell.

This remarkable woman was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 30, 1854, while the controversy over slavery was going on in that city and its citizens had to take part one way or the other. It is not clear to us which side the parents of our sketch took but judging by Mary E. McDowell's later life, she in all probability reflected the attitude of her mother and father. This is, of course, only conjecture and she might have secured help from other sources.

Mary E. McDowell attended the public school of her city and private schools also. We are not able to tell what private schools she attended for no records have been left us of that achievement. She came to Princeton, Illinois, about the time of the Chicago fire and began her career in social work by giving relief to sufferers of this great tragedy. This effort brought her in contact with the Hull House, which was under the control of Jane Adams.

DR. SAVAGE

At this time the University of Chicago set up a settlement house in the stockyard area of the city and appealed to Jane Adams of Hull House for a person to put in charge of it. Jane Adams recommended Mary E. McDowell to take over the work. It was here, in the midst of clubs, welfare organizations and uplifting agencies, she did her greatest work among foreigners, preparing for the process of Americanization. In spite of the exacting work, this hard working woman found time to take part in every commendable effort for the people, regardless of race.

This work she carried on in all parts of the city of Chicago. Mary E. McDowell did so much for the Negroes they gave her a testimonial luncheon in 1936, just two years before her death. She was loved by all who knew her in the city of Chicago.

Mary E. McDowell was not a college woman but was made an instructor at the University of Chicago where she made herself felt in the educational world. At this institution she came in contact with many who went forth to spread her ideals of society.

While a college teacher she never withdrew herself from the problem of the ordinary people of the city of Chicago. This dynamic woman took an active part in the fight for the rights of women in industry. So active was she in this cause she was called "Fighting Mary." She was for several years president of the Illinois Trade Union League and did much for the dignity of women. This was important because more and more women were going into industry and provisions had to be made for their welfare.

The work which Mary E. McDowell did in cleaning up the city of Chicago attracted attention nationally and she was invited by President Theodore Roosevelt to aid the national government.

He made her a national representative of social agencies by publishing a letter to him by her of the condition of the stockyards of the Windy City. He also had her brought before the agriculture committee of the House of Representatives as a competent and trustworthy witness so that she could show the necessity for reform which was long overdue.

During World War I she came more and more in the limelight. She was very active on the advisory council of national defense. Mary E. McDowell was always interested in the welfare of women. In 1919, she made a tour of France to study the con

SPORTS CARTOON

Court Colossus . . . . . by Pap'

Talladega Home

IN 1959 FOR ALL HIS TREMENDOUS SIZE, WALT HAS A SOFT SCORING TOUCH
1-1-59
ONE REASON INDIANA IS FAVORED TO RETAIN THE BIG TEN BASKETBALL TITLE IS
Walt BELLAMY
-A TALENTED 6-FOOT-11 SOPHOMORE
20
IT'S ALL MINE !!
ONE OF BELLAMY'S TEACHERS AT NEWBERN, N.C. HIGH SCHOOL WHO HAD ATTENDED INDIANA, SENT HIM TO COACH BRANCH McCRACKEN
COACH McCRACKEN CALLS HIM THE BEST REBOUNDER HE HAS COACHED
PAP'
NP Newsfeatures

Things You Should Know

Joseph H. RAINEY

SOUTH CAROLINA HAD THE MOST NEGRO REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON D.C. DURING THE 1870'S. JOSEPH H. RAINEY WAS A CONGRESSMAN FROM THAT STATE, HE SERVED SO WELL THAT HE SAT IN CONGRESS FOR FIVE FULL TERMS!

TINENTAL FEATURES —

20 1959

Ex-Slave Dead at 102

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mrs. William Kinard, who was born a slave in South Carolina, died Thursday at the age of 102.

The former Carrie Gray, she was born on a plantation near Newberry, S.C. Freed before the Emancipation Proclamation was published, she moved to Kinards, S.C., where she married.

She later explained to her children that in those days some communities were named after the chief property holders and that slaves would take a property holder's name.

After the death of her husband about 30 years ago, Mrs. Kinard moved to Braddock, Pa. Thirteen years ago she came to Washington.

She is survived by two daughters, a son, a brother, 18 grandchildren, 16 great-grandchildren, and a great-great-grandchildren.

Former Slave Dies at 109

CHICAGO—Mrs. Mandy Willis, who began life as a slave in Alabama and who is reported to have been 109 years old, died shortly before Christmas in her home at 2249 Fulton St.

Mrs. Willis came to Chicago in 1945, after spending most of her life in Corinth, Miss. She had outlived her husband and children.

Mrs. Willis had recalled seeing Yankee soldiers on horseback according to a grandson, Robert, 62, with whom she lived. He said his grandmother had spoken of being 14 years old when President Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.

Things You Should Know

Samuel R. WARD

A GERRIT SMITH MAN, HE SERVED FOR YEARS A WHITE CONGREGATION AT SOUTH BUTLER, N.Y. / ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR ORATORS OF HIS DAY, HE TOURED THE U.S., ENGLAND AND THE WEST INDIES!

Two Men From Illinois

The truest compliment that could be paid to Carl Sandburg is to say that it would have been unthinkable to have any other man address a joint meeting of Congress on the 150th birthday of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Sandburg rose to the moment with magnificent eloquence. Not only were his words highly relevant, his delivery had a music rarely given in a chamber attuned to the arts of speech. Fredric March, who preceded the 81-year-old poet, had the perhaps unenviable task of reciting the speech best known to all Americans. What Carl Sandburg did was to give luminous contemporary meaning to the spirit behind the Gettysburg Address, and to recall the great qualities of a human "who is as hard as rock and soft as drifting fog, who holds in his heart and mind the paradox of a terrible storm and a peace unspeakable and perfect."

The white-haired poet's many quotations from Lincoln had a ring which deserved to echo in today's Congress. Surely it is well to engrave on the mind of the present Lincoln's grave warning to an earlier Congress: "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate for the stormy present. We must think anew, we must act anew, we must disenthrall ourselves." The prolonged applause Mr. Sandburg received was a testament to his timeless spirit as well as to the President who gave his last full measure of devotion to his Nation.

Woman Born as Slave Dies on Abe's Birthday

YORK, Pa., Feb. 12 (AP)—Virginia Carter, born in slavery perhaps 114 years ago, died today, Lincoln's birthday, in her son's home.

She never was sure of the place or date of her birth, but she remembered living in the Oklahoma Territory as a small child before being sold to a family in Mississippi. Later, she related, she was taken by wagon to Virginia and became the property of a farmer.

"I baked pies for the soldiers of both armies, Yankee and Southern," she'd tell interviewers. "They camped right near the house in Virginia. No matter what uniform they wore, they were mighty hungry."

Dr. Porter In 100th Birthday Anniversary

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Dr. J. A. Porter, retired Atlanta dentist, celebrated his 100th birthday in the nation's capital Friday, surrounded by gifts and messages from a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Dr. Porter retired from the practice of dentistry in Atlanta a few years ago after more than 60 years of service to the community. He is now residing with relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore R. Dean, 703 Shepherd St., N.W.

A number of Atlantans sent felicitations to Dr. Porter who was active many years in church and civic work.

Ex-Slave Reaches 101st Year

LOUISVILLE (ANP) — A woman born into slavery celebrated her 101st birthday last week.

Mrs. Betty Howard, who recalls seeing human beings displayed on the block and sold, celebrated her birthday at the home of a daughter, Miss Viola Howard, 61.

"Owned" by the Frank Barber family in Jefferson County, Mrs. Howard said she didn't remember much about the slave days because "I was too little to do much work."

Failing eyesight prevents her from reading, but she celebrated the day clutching an old Bible in her lap. The Bible was given to her at the time of her marriage.

The mother of 17 children, she has outlived ten of them. The surviving "children" are Mrs. Margaret Hinkston, 62; Mrs. Mary Frances Howard, 73; Mrs. Annie Page, 79; Frank, 75; Lorenzo, 66, and Thomas Howard, 56.

"My children are good to me," Mrs. Howard said, smiling.

Kentucky Woman Celebrates 101st Birth From Slavery

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"My children are good to me," Mrs. Howard said smiling.

Things You Should Know

"Benjamin F. WADE"

= DURING THE BIG SLAVERY DEBATES AROUND 1833, THIS ANTI-SLAVERY SENATOR FROM OHIO BOLDLY DEFIED THOSE STATES THAT THREATENED TO SECEDE! ACCORDING, MANY WERE FORCED TO BACK DOWN!

Advocate P.4 Jackson, Miss - Dat. 1-17-59

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

—Herald Staff Photo By Steve Wev

BIRTHDAY TIME rolled around again Wednesday for Mrs. Patsy Evans, who was born a slave on a Georgia farm 113 years ago. Mrs. Evans lives with her daughter, Mrs. Henrietta Milton, at 1282 NW Sixth Ct. She isn't sure of her exact age, but thinks it's 113. The years didn't hold her back from enjoying her birthday cake.

20 1959

In 'excellent health retired,' dentist marks 100th birthday

WASHINGTON
By HAMILTON BIMS

Last Friday marked the end of a century for Dr. James R. Porter, retired dentist, of 703 Shepherd St. NW. It was his 100th birthday anniversary.

He was the center of attention among relatives and friends at a special party at the Shepherd St. home of his grand niece, Mrs. Mattie Dean, and her husband, Theodore. Among the many guests were Mrs. Fannie Douglass, granddaughter -in-law of the late statesman, Frederick Douglass.

Dr. Porter, whom doctors describe as in excellent health, leads a surprisingly active life. Not restricted by diet, he can and does eat any kind of food. He enjoys walks, visits neighbors and receives them, and dictates letters to out-of-town friends.

"A man may be enslaved," he says, "and bridled what to do. But no condition and no master can prevent a man's free expression in improving his life and that of those around him."

BORN IN Savannah, Ga, to a free citizen during slavery, Dr. Porter has expressed and distinguished himself in a number of ways in the many years of his life.

As a practicing dentist and a banker, he was listed in the 1902 edition of 20th Century American Literature as among the country's top 100 colored men.

He has practiced dentistry in Atlanta for more than 60 years. He is founder of the Penny Savings Bank of Birmingham, of which he is at present honorary first secretary.

He is graminateus (secretary) of Kappa Boule, a society of eminent Atlanta leaders. Among other affiliations, he has been active in the Atlanta YMCA.

* * *

BORN DURING a time of rigid oppression even to free men, Dr. Porter undertook, through "free expression," to improve his life and that of his race.

Upon completion of his public education, he entered Atlanta University on a two-year scholarship. In 1886 he received his bachelor of arts degree.

He then attended dental school at Central Tennessee College (now Meharry Medical School) and graduated in 1889.

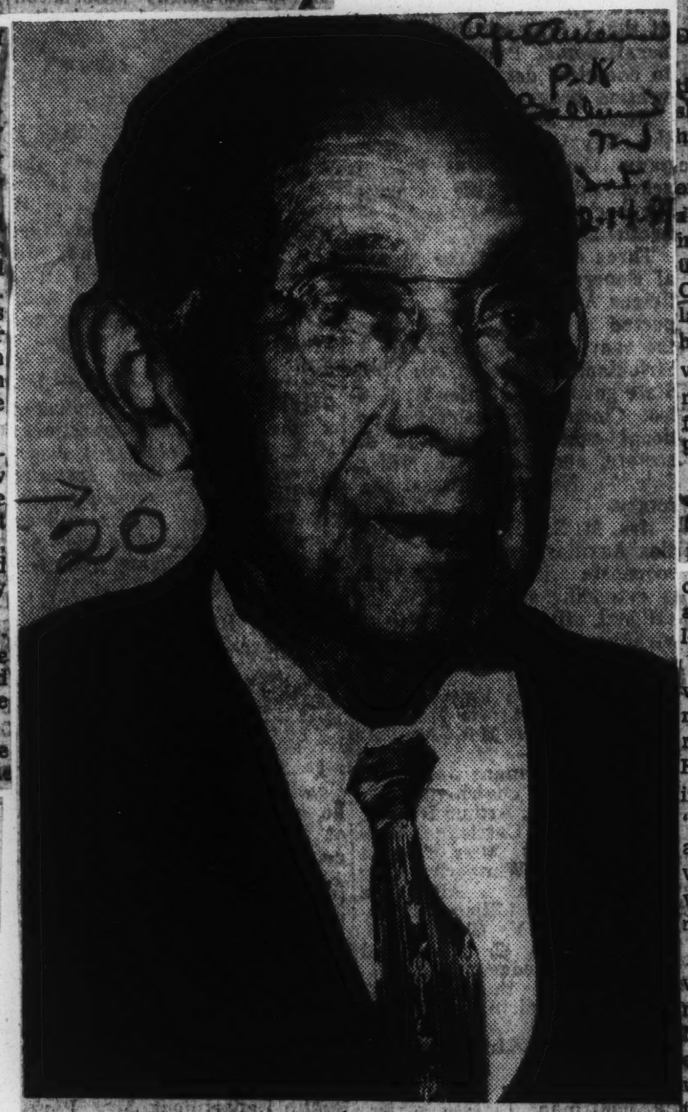
Throughout his 60 years as dentist in Atlanta, Dr. Porter has played dominant role in the progress of the race and in the gaining of social justice throughout the country.

"There's always a challenge," he says. "Right now we're having a little trouble with the school situation. But they can't erase the fact that, mentally and otherwise, God created every man and every woman equal."

He said that "as long as people have some outlet and some desire" these expressions and this equality will be made manifest.

AS A BOY Dr. Porter once met Douglass. His father, the late Rev. James Porter, knew the noted leader and young James shook hands with him in Savannah. Dr. Porter's father was a member of the Georgia Legislature during the Reconstruction.

Having retired in 1953, Dr. Porter lived six years with a niece in Chattanooga, Tenn. before moving to Washington last October.



DR. JAMES R. PORTER
Celebrates 100th birthday

Ex-Slave, 106, Visits Dallas For First Time

DALLAS—

Visiting Dallas for the first time was Frank Box, 106, an ex-slave who spent last week with his niece, Mrs. A. L. Smith.

Mr. Box was born in the state of Tennessee and was bought by a Cleburne, Texas slave owning family. He lived and grew up on the Box plantation in Cleburne until he was freed. He later moved to Palestine where he still resides. It was in November, 1958 he became a town resident. He moved from a farm to live with his son at 903 Calhoun street in Palestine.

Mr Box spoke with amazement about so many cars driving so fast, so close together on the expressway, along with other characteristics of the city, such as tall buildings, neon light, and loud sirens on ambulances.

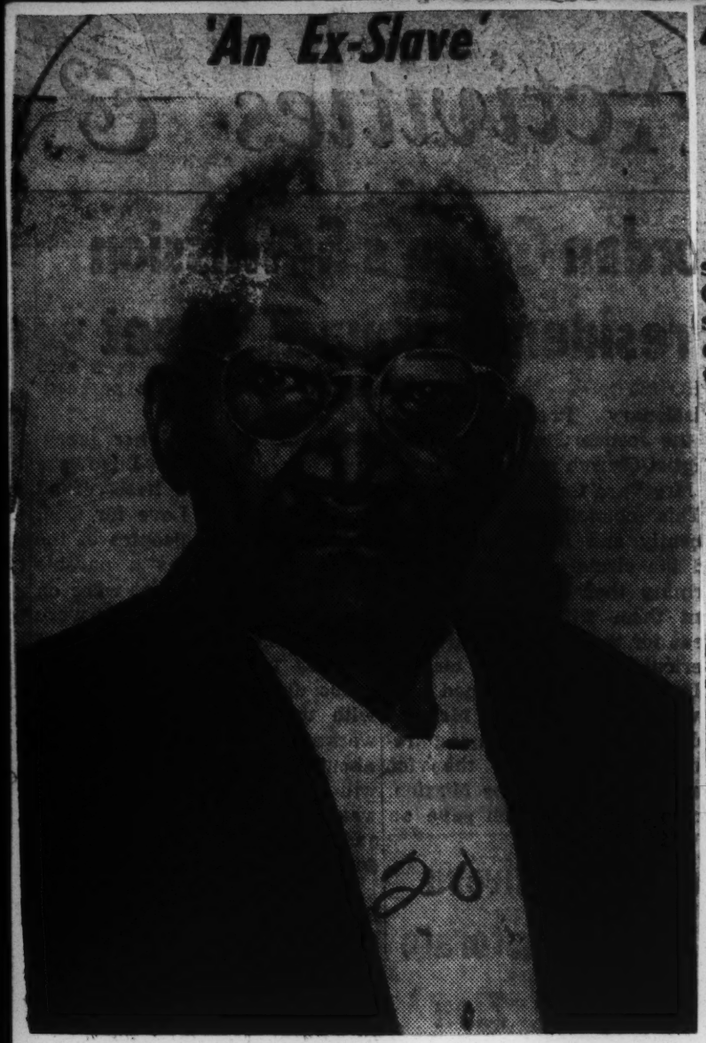
He says he can't remember when he was freed but he can remember the abusive treatment many of the slaves suffered. He boasts about his not working in the field like other slaves. "I worked around the house and always did what the master wanted real fast and he never whipped," said the spry ole man.

He is the father of 10 children with seven still living. He was married twice with his last wife Mrs Susie Demas Box, who passed away in April 1958. His first wife was Susie Asby Box. He thinks he would marry again if he found the right woman as told to women at the Beauty Shop where his niece visited here in the city.

Mr Box walks, hears and sees well and said he walks about one and a half mile up town each week in his home town.

He returned home Sunday after an extended tour of the city of Dallas.

He is a member of the Baptist Church and reports that he has been arrested only once. "That was for fighting .... I never let any body run over me," said Mr. Box.



Alabama Party Line

Alumnae of Tuskegee Female College establish scholarship fund

BY ERNA OLESON XAN
News staff writer

Trudy Cargile, our News staff writer from MONTGOMERY, sends in this story of an unusual 50th anniversary at Huntingdon College.

The triple celebration, to be held in May, will mark the final reunion of the class of 1909, Alabama Conference Female College, TUSKEGEE; the moving of the college to MONTGOMERY, where it was renamed Huntingdon, and the establishing of a $10,000 scholarship trust fund raised by these 1909 alumnae in honor of the late Dr. John Massey, who was president of ACFC from 1876 to 1909.

The idea of the scholarship was advanced by Miss Sallie Mayes Danner of TUSKEGEE, sole surviving faculty member of the school which later moved to MONTGOMERY.

Only $5000 was promised for the first year report but the diligence of the alumnae group which began its active campaign only six months ago has already brought the fund level to $7200.

Mrs. C. D. Chapman of GENEVA, one of four co-chairmen with Miss Danner, said only one phase of solicitation has been completed to date. This was the direct solicitation of contributions from 269 students and graduates of ACFC living in 15 states.

Honorariums and memorials to students or faculty members are being solicited in the remaining months.

Contributors will be included in a book of remembrance donated by Mrs. George Patterson of TALLASSEE. The fund builders' memorial, planned by Mrs. Inez Shofner Murray of Macon, Ga., will be turned over to the National Alumnae Assn.

The overwhelming response to the group's letters has brought a number of small sums from pensioners and alumnae now dependent on relatives, she added.

Hope of the class of 1909 is to be able to hand over the total scholarship fund at their final session in May.

Other co-chairman of the fund raising group are Mrs. Inez Shofner Murray of Macon, Ga.; Mrs. Lucy Cryer Bernhard of ANNISTON and Mrs. Myrtice Wilson Patterson of TALLASSEE.

Mrs. Frances Cobb Segrest of TUSKEGEE is secretary, Mrs. Allie Faye Hendon Meadors of TUSKEGEE, treasurer and Mrs. Mary Stevens Cozzens of TUSKEGEE, assistant treasurer.

Working with them are Miss Lucille Branscomb, JACKSONVILLE, Huntingdon alumnae president, and Mrs. J. F. McLeod, MONTGOMERY, 1909 ACFC alumna.

News staff photo—Trudy Cargile

PLANNING SCHOLARSHIP AS MEMORIAL TO COLLEGE PRESIDENT
. . . Miss Branscomb, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. McLeod

20 1959

Know Your History

BISHOP MATTHEW SIMPSON

One of the outstanding workers of the anti-slavery faction is the subject of our column this week: Matthew Simpson, a bishop in the Methodist church. The church, at this time, is referred to as the Methodist Episcopal church. He was one who did much for the cause of slavery.

His father, James Simpson, was a manufacturer of weaver's needs and the operator of a small store at the time his son was born. At that time he was living at Cadez, Ohio. James Simpson was one of the first settlers of that town. The grandmother, who was a widow, migrated with her family from Ireland to the United States in 1789. This good woman, with her family, settled in Huntington county, Pennsylvania. She and her sons later moved westward. The father, James, died when Matthew was only one year old. Matthew was the youngest of three.

DR. SAVAGE

This boy had little schooling but was inclined toward books. He was able to master without much help the ordinary school subjects and German and Latin. He also learned to gain some knowledge of Greek during a summer term at an academy in Cadez. He also spent two months at Madison college at Unionville, Pennsylvania. He left because of finance.

He next turned his attention toward the printing business in the office of an uncle. This uncle was the editor of the county paper. He had another uncle who was a judge and young Matthew learned something of the law because of his frequent attendance at the court.

During this time he was able to support himself by reed making, by copying in the office of his uncle, who was a clerk of the court, and by teaching. It was easy to get a position in the public schools at this time because school teachers were scarce and the pay was little.

In spite of this effort and the many things he had tried he was not satisfied. Young Matthew Simpson next turned his attention toward medicine and in 1830 began studying under Dr. James McBean of Cadez. After three years of study he qualified as a practicing physician. Whether he practiced or not is not made known to us.

Matthew Simpson had been reared under a strong Methodist influence and became very active in that church and was licensed to preach. He soon decided to devote himself to the ministry.

In 1834 he was received in the Pittsburgh Conference on trial. In 1836 he was admitted to full connection. His first appointment was to the Cadez circuit in the very neighborhood where he had been reared. The ability of this native son was recognized and after a year on the Cadez circuit he was stationed at Pittsburgh where he served from 1835 to 1836. His next appointment was at Williamsport.

In spite of the fact he had little formal training, he was elected professor of natural science at Allegheny college in 1837. Two years later, in 1839, he became president of Indiana Asbury university, which is now De Pauw, at Greencastle, Indiana. He did much in the development of the institution. He was offered the presidency of Northwestern university, Dickson college and Wesleyan university, Middletown, Connecticut, but declined in favor all.

All the time he was becoming prominent in his church and was sent as a delegate to the General Conference in 1844 and 1848. In the latter conference, he was elected editor of the Western Christian Advocate, where he became known for his outspokeness on anti-slavery. Reverend Matthew Simpson was a delegate to the General Conference of 1852 at which he was elected a bishop in the church.

His devotion to the cause is well known. He stood high with the Lincoln administration and was consulted by the President and Secretaries Chase and Stanton. He was a member of the delegation to the World Conference of Methodists.

The Washington Post

Hurt in Fall

Mary Ann Green, 104, of 126 6½ [illegible] showed up her bed in Casualty Hospital, where she is being treated for a decompression fracture at the end of her spine. She suffered the injury when she fell [illegible] a chair in her home. Mrs. Green, the mother of eight children, was born in Rockville, Md., where her father was a slave. She moved to Washington 90 years ago.

Remembers Sherman

It's New Year 117 For Lively East Point Lady

By JOHN BRITTON

She declared she didn't think she would ever see the coming of this new year, but she is very glad she did. She pointed out, however, that she does not expect to live another 117 years.

A little, lively gray haired woman, the toast of East Point, who is well blessed with a cheerful smile and unfailing sense of humor, has seen 117 years slip away into history and a conversation with her would reveal that she remembers every year.

She said her formula for long life was merely an ardent, not quite and a white plantation owner when the Southern rebel hurled an insult at the conquering northern hero.

She has outlived all of her three children, however, she looks with pride of accomplishment upon her one grandchild, five great-grandchildren, and her 14 great-great-grandchildren.

She was born approximately 117 years ago in Walton County near a town called Monroe that was publicized so infamously during its era of brutal racial disharmony.

SHERMAN WELCOMED

She repeated at least three conversations, word for word, that took place between her slave master and her mother. She remembered all too well the gruesome sight of men dangling from trees with only air as step-ladders.

She facetiously said the news of civil rights today occurs so fast it is hard for her to keep abreast of it, however, she immediately recalled that she had never seen a more welcomed sight than General Sherman pile-driving his way across her master's plantation demanding that she and her enslaved brethren be freed.

Her grandson revealed that she was 117 years old. When she was asked for confirmation, she replied, with her wonderful sense of humor showing, that "I got slapped when I asked an older person about their age when I was as young as you are."

She remembered "the good old days" when a boy wasn't allowed to "court" his girl without a chaperone. "And to touch a young girl was like signing a marriage certificate," she laughingly reminded.

RECALLS MISTRESS

She recalls hearing her slave mistress ordering one of her slave friends to spit in Sherman's eye when he approached their home. She said one of her proudest moments was watching Sherman's soldiers going into the house and return with the mistress' clothes, then laying the garments at her feet telling her to choose what she wanted. She said they were her first real clothes.

Mrs. Armstrong stood on her mythical throne and majestically waved her crooked fingers to the ceiling when it was suggested that perhaps some other factor may have been responsible for her many mortal earthly years besides hed avowed belief in God.

She said she had been a missionary at the local A.M.E. church for more than fifty years. She just received a plaque of recognition for 50 years of dedicated missionary service from the Morris Brown College in August. She has been a church member for 108 years.

She raised her mellow voice for the first time when she blasted out a sweeping statement regarding her firm belief that God was her only guide. She left no doubt about where she stood and her belief about who is allowing her to remain standing and breathing.

NO SPECIAL JOY

This New Year brings no particular joy or excitement to Mrs. Armstrong. She said she will "celebrate" Jan. 1, 1959, in the same quiet manner as has been her custom over the years. She said her only activity will be attending her church and returning home to eat a huge meal. She said next to God, "I like eating best."

Mrs. Armstrong is a walking history book. Although she never mastered the art's of reading and writing, she declared that the important events over the years are known to her because she was there when they happened.

Some excitement may well be

...ised today with the announcement of the first baby born in 1939, however, Mrs. Armstrong's doctor declared that with the sound body and mind possessed by the 117-year-old woman, she may possibly outlive the natural life span of the newborn child.

The citizens of East Point seem to hope so. She is the celebrity of their town. She appears in all of their parades as an honored citizen. Their feelings may be summed up by the words of one of her great- grandchildren, who said: "She is one of nature's most precious gifts to the earth."

HAPPY NEW YEAR FROM THE YOUNG AND THE YOUNG AT HEART—A hearty New Year's greeting goes out to all Atlanta Daily World readers, both young and old. This idea is exemplified by Stephaine Clements (top), 18-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Clements, of 510 Bowen Circle, and Mrs. Virginia Armstrong of East Point, Ga., who, at 117, has seen many years come and go.—(Photos by Perry).

Carl Sandburg's Eulogy On Lincoln, A Deserved And Befitting Classic

This February 12th celebration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln will take on an unusual significance. The famous poet and biographer, Carl Sandburg, will address a joint session of the United States Congress in an eulogy on Abraham Lincoln at 12:00 this morning.

As is already known, Carl Sandburg has written a standard biography of Lincoln, and is an outstanding authority on the gospel according to Lincoln.

He is the one man who has caused the blood to run warm in the veins of the martyred President by the masterful strokes of his pen. He continues to make modern America know and feel the real Lincoln.

A second significance is the fact that the Congress would pay such homage as to cease its work and convene in joint session to hear this powerful lecturer and poet. Not since the days that Walt Whitman, another great poet of that century, penned the immortal hymn to Lincoln: "O Captain, My Captain" has such a poetic significance emerged inspite of all the great moving poems of Lincoln.

Some 93 years ago, right in the shadow of Gettysburg and before the larks ceased the shrieking Te Deums to the troubled years, George Bancroft, himself famous in historical contrivance, and one of the foremost scholars of his day, was heard as the first layman to deliver a eulogy on Abraham Lincoln.

Carl Sandburg, therefore, becomes the second layman as such, to rise to the occasion in national expression of him who saved the Union.

Now, in the midst of another period of troubled years, when there is being implemented a second emancipation, time has sent, as it always has, a famous poet to the rescue to sing the annals of America; America, the free, America, the graceful.

Those of this age, with their radio and television hookup, will be able to see and hear as well this chronicler of the era, in historic and poetic vein extoll from the halls of the Congress the virtues and never failing faith of Abraham Lincoln.

The historian Bancroft, was speaking on the anniversary of Lincoln's birth in 1866, just a year after the cessation of hostilities between the states. The slaves had been freed and the President had been assassinated — just 10 months before.

Now that we are met in a period of readjustment contingent to somewhat of a completion of the spirit of the Emancipation, with the 14th Amendment as the great criteria of the hour, let there be added interest in listening to and seeing a second layman speak before a joint session of Congress, in a befitting tribute to one who rises high at this very moment.

The Congress will also hear the reading of the Gettysburg address, by that dramatist and famous impersonator, Frederic March.

Truly on all such occasions the hymn of another great American and friend of the martyred President, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, lives and moves again on the altars of lovers of real freedom in this country — "MINE EYES HAVE SEEN THE GLORY OF THE COMING OF THE LORD."

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Ashley Cooper

Doing The Charleston With His Lordship

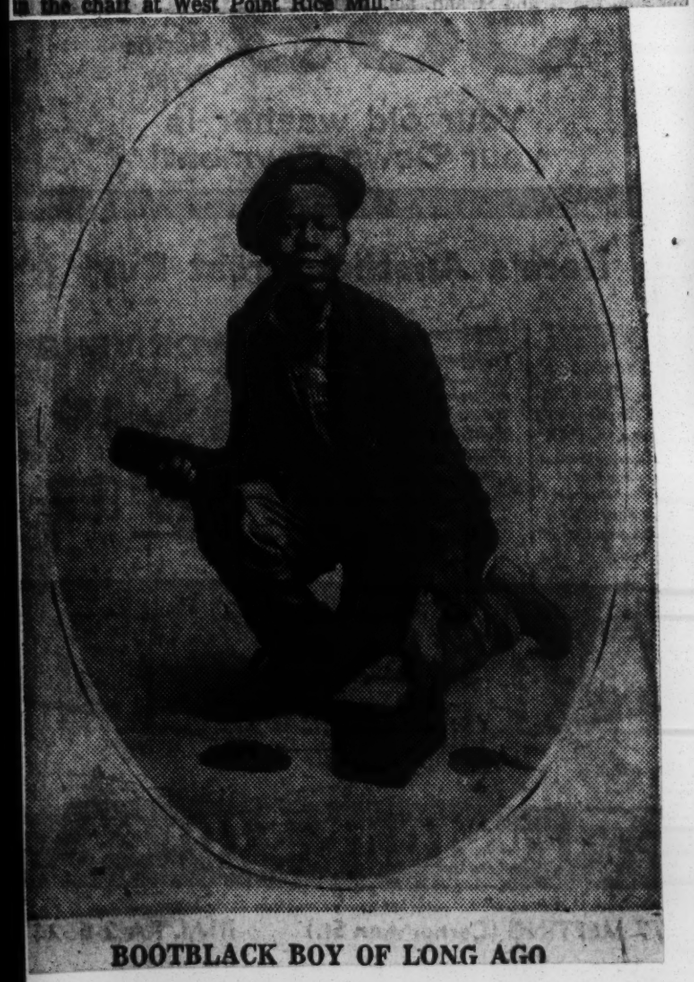
MRS. CHARLES A. Bellows of 235 Rutledge Ave. writes:

"Thought you might be interested in some photos of a few Negro characters who sold their wares about the streets of the city some 60 odd years ago.

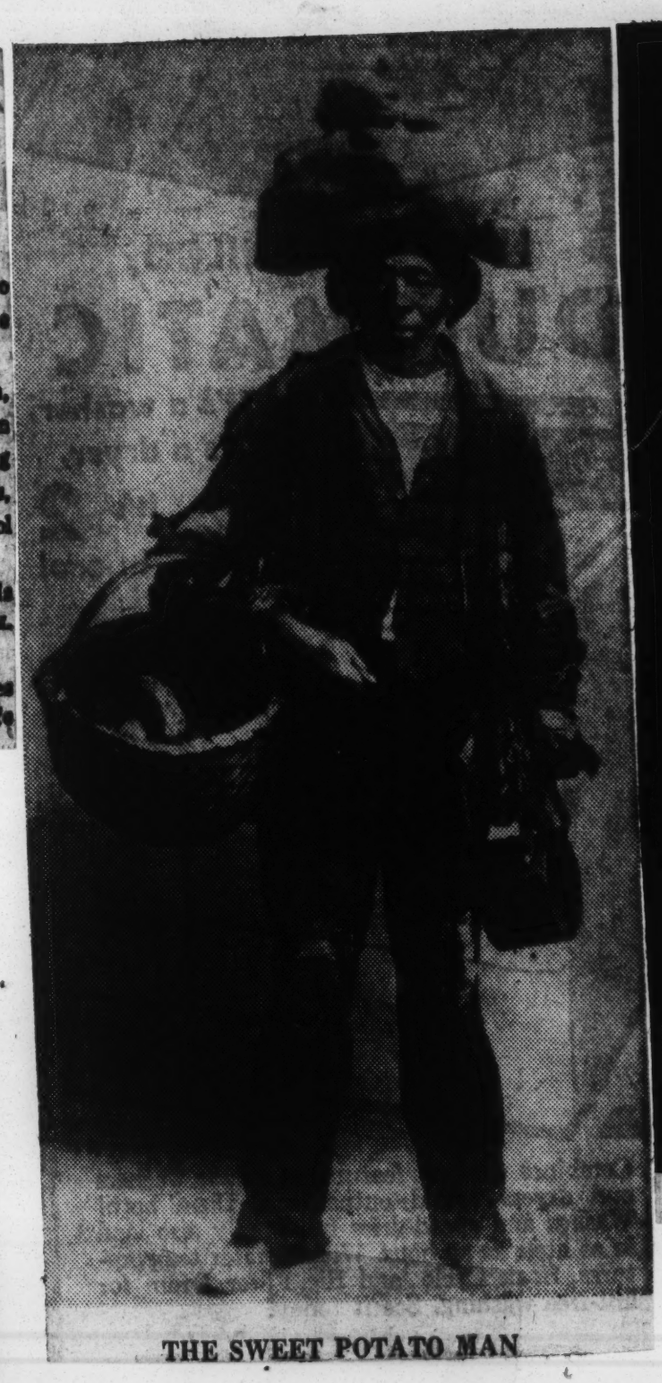
"The enclosed were taken by my father, Mr. George W. Johnson, when I was a young girl. One is of the ground-nut cake woman mentioned in your column some time ago. I well remember buying her ground-nut and coconut cakes, the latter of three colors, chocolate, pink and white. She could always be found after school hours at the intersection of George and St. Philip Streets.

"Another is of the Rev. Green, who preached the Gospel to his congregation on Sundays and sold sweet potatoes during the week. Judging from his clothes, not a very lucrative business.

"A third is of two young darkies with their baskets of vegetables balanced on their heads, and lastly a bootblack who lost his life in the chaff at West Point Rice Mill."



BOOTBLACK BOY OF LONG AGO



THE SWEET POTATO MAN

VEGETABLES FOR SALE IN 1890s

Some Glimpses Of Early Montgomery

By C. M. Stanley
Editor, The Alabama Journal

MONTGOMERY DURING the past 150 or 200 years has had a stirring history with many interesting and thrilling events.

STANLEY

Montgomery's story is one in which the present generation may take great pride. But a really adequate history of Montgomery has never been written. One of the most ambitious attempts was that of M. P. Blue, but the Blue "Brief History of Montgomery" covers only the period from 1819 to 1878.

Copies of the Blue history are comparatively rare after all these years. It records many events during the period it covers that ought to be preserved in a form available to our children, and there might well be an equally ambitious effort by someone to fill the gap between 1878 and 1959, a period of 80 years, each year having had its own stirring events.

LEWIS P. GOODWIN, a collector of rare books, recently got out his copy of Blue's "Brief History of Montgomery," and listed a few of the unusual things there recorded. Many of these events are probably not even known to the present generation of the state capital's residents. For their benefit and for the refreshment of the minds of others here are some items taken at random.

Feb. 25, 1825.—An old cannon from old Fort Toulouse was being fired celebrating the election of John Quincy Adams, when it burst. Scene of the accident on Market Street (now Dexter Avenue) in front of Artisia Basin (the fountain). No one seriously injured but Judge Ebenezer Pond of Coosa County was burned and stunned.

1843.—Heavy snow storm visited Montgomery, lasted three hours.

1833.—Alabama river reached highest point since white settlement. Rose to window of houses at foot of Coosa street.

March 14, 1834.—Siamese Twins "Chang and Eng" on exhibit at "Union Hotel," Commerce street below Exchange Hotel.

April 3, 1842.—President Martin Van Buren visited Montgomery.

1849.—President James K. Polk visited Montgomery.

1844.—Hon. Henry Clay and Madame Octavia Levert came to Montgomery by steamboat.

1839.—Waring and Raymond's circus and menagerie exhibited in Montgomery.

Feb. 27, 1840.—Montgomery branch of State Bank suspended specie payments.

FEB. 7, 1823.—Steamboat "Columbus" 154 feet long, 53-foot beam, 7-foot draft made trip from Mobile to Montgomery in 5 days and in April made it in 3½ days.

Feb. 12, 1850.—Dr. Burnham Shepherd of Vermont, "the successful cancer doctor" arrived and performed numerous cures of cancer. Dr. Oliver Burrows purchased his remedies and mode of treatment.

Feb. 1, 1836.—The Montgomery Advertiser began to be published semi-weekly by Belzer and Childs.

1856.—A Mr. Grary was arrested for Negro stealing.

1850.—Col. J. J. Selbels and R. S. Smith of Sumter settled their difficulty which at one time threatened a duel.

April 4, 1825.—General Lafayette royally entertained in Montgomery.

April 8, 1838.—St. Johns' Episcopal Church dedicated by the Right Rev. Jackson Kemper.

April 15, 1854.—Ex-President Millard Fillmore arrived by boat and entertained.

May 21, 1835 Miss Pauline Snyder, a lady without arms, gave exhibition of work with her feet. While here she married a Mr. Wright.

1850.—The "Remington" Bridge over Coosa Street Ravine over 400 feet long (a single span without pillar or supports) opened. Claimed to be a new principle in bridge construction.

FEB. 8, 1836.—Zero weather, lowest on record. Chickens' eggs froze in the nests; and forest trees split open.

Jan. 20, 1834.—Large sale of Creek Indian lands took place.

1839.—Charles, slave of Henry Lucas, executed for murder of overseer.

Jan. 11, 1847.—First number of the "Daily Alabama Journal" was issued.

July 1837.—About 1,500 Creek Indians passed through Montgomery to Indian Territory.

1853.—The Planter's Gazette passed to the hands of Hugh McGuire, late of the Tuscaloosa Intelligencer, changing name to Montgomery Advertiser.

SEPT. 18, 1854.—First case of yellow fever originating in Montgomery.

Sept. 30, 1825.—The "Montgomery Republican" was changed to "Alabama Journal" by G. W. B. Towns, editor until publication ceased in 1857.

Oct. 18, 1847.—Negro named "Austin" died aged 103, slave of Mrs. Ann Bullock.

1852.—On request of Gov. H. W. Collins the Montgomery True Blues fired ½ minute guns in respect for Daniel Webster. The rammer, Joseph Baker, lost arm by premature explosion and died next day.

1851.—Senator (Gen.) Sam Houston made a speech on public affairs.

Nov. 24, 1828.—The "Milton Academy" was opened in old Masonic Hall on Commerce Street. A lottery had been authorized to raise funds for it.

1847.—Tom Thumb under Mr. Barnum started exhibitions at Montgomery Hall.

Dec. 3, 1818.—Charter of Town of Montgomery granted by legislature at Cahaba.

1847.—General assembly met for first time in Montgomery, the new capital.

Dec. 11, 1849.—Col. J. J. Seibels made editor of Montgomery Advertiser by Brittan and DeWolf.

Dec. 14, 1830.—Storm took roof off building corner Tallapoosa and Commerce; building used as school on second floor but fortunately school dismissed in time to prevent injuries.

1847.—Gildersleeve and Steeprock (Indian) ran a footrace (10 miles within an hour) over Betrom course, now Camp Stone, east of this city, the former winning the race.

MRS. ANNIE YOUNG

Mrs. Young, 105, Virginia Native

Mrs. Annie Young, 105, a District resident for most of her life, died Monday at St. Elizabeth's Hospital Geriatrics Home.

Mrs. Young was born on a farm in Mecklenburg County, Va., and came to the District after her marriage. Her husband William died here many years ago.

Mrs. Young was the mother of 15 children, four of whom are still living. They are Mrs. Lucy Barnes, 5011 Seventh place N.W.; Mrs. Rosa Branch of New Jersey; Jesse of Canton, Ohio, and George of the District.

She also leaves 26 grandchildren, 35 great-grandchildren and two great-great grandchildren.

Services will be held at 1 p.m. tomorrow at the Washington Funeral Home, Fifty-first street and Deane avenue N.E. Interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

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Reconstruction Story

Journal & Guide

MANY tall tales have been told about the "reconstruction" period which followed the Civil War. The ten years of the South's conflict government was not a pleasant decade. The combined political forces made up of the "renegades," the "carpet-baggers" and the newly enfranchised freedmen must have made a bad job of governing the former slave states. The ten years form the bases of most of the South's opposition to civil rights.

Norfolk Va.

Although reconstruction ended 84 years ago the Southern attitude toward a post-civil war adjustment has changed very little. The carpet-baggers were absorbed or returned home. The renegades won re-acceptance. Their offense was two-fold. They managed to side-step the war but won again the hand of fellowship. The Negroes have had to fight their way up to restricted citizenship in the face of giant odds. The South neither forgave them for being "free" nor the North for "freeing" them. The rancor continues with unabated fury. At times the already distorted picture of reconstruction is given further exaggeration by the writer of a book or the maker of a speech.

Sat. 8-8-59

Recently Mr. DAVID J. MAYS, a Richmond lawyer, who won a Pulitzer prize for a biography of merit, made a speech before the Virginia Truckers Association in session at Virginia Beach.

Mr. MAYS was quoted as saying that the South "was often criticized for the Civil War," but "it's not the war but reconstruction that sticks in the South's craw.

Then the Pulitzer prize lawyer charged that during reconstruction "a cornfield Negro who could neither read nor write, was appointed a professor of Greek in a state university."

That made the reconstruction period look very bad to his audience, which would surprise no one. It doubtless believed Mr. MAYS' statement.

The historians do not support Mr. MAYS. Our researchers have not been able to trace his illiterate professor of Greek. RICHARD T. GREENER, who had graduated from Harvard College was admitted to the law school of the University of South Carolina, and graduated. He remained to serve as an instructor of Latin and Greek until 1877, when the university was reorganized. He was later appointed United States consul to Vladivostok and Bombay.

In his volume "The Negro in South Carolina During the Reconstruction," Dr. ABRUTHEUS A. TAYLOR says of Mr. GREENER: "He rendered also other valuable services in that he catalogued the 30,000 volumes of the university library, and wrote an instructive treatise on the rare books which it contained."

The case of this Harvard graduate is the only one we have been able to find after searching a dozen well documented histories and essays. But the Truckers Association, composed of businessmen, no doubt gave credence to Mr. MAYS' distortion of reconstruction history, thereby planting new seeds of hatred and fear.

We assume on its face the Richmond lawyer's statement is a distortion, because it is incredible that the whites who controlled the reconstruction government — as much as they were disliked in some quarters—would not have placed an illiterate man in a state university to teach anything.

20 1959

Violence And Bloodshed In The 1850s

Courier Charleston, S.C.

Slavery Was A Bitter Issue In Kansas

Sun. 10-18-59, p. 5-C.

By FRED MOEN

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—He was a stranger in town, and it was only natural to ask where he stood on slavery.

So the Rev. Pardee Butler, who had been waiting on the river bank for a boat to take him East, spoke his mind. As the angry throng milled about him, he refused to sign their proslavery resolution.

It was an act of high courage. As the doughty minister knew, it could lead to martyrdom.

For the time was the 1850s and the place was Kansas. Here on the prairie frontier, the issue of slavery was being debated as fiercely, and without quarter, as it was to be argued on a greater scale in the Civil War to come.

Here it was that John Brown, the grim-faced, Bible-quoting abolitionist embarked on a career of violence which ended 100 years ago Sunday—with his capture in Harpers Ferry, Va., where he had led a small band in his famous raid on the federal arsenal.

The Kansas Brown had left behind was still divided, neighbor against neighbor, town against town, in the bitter struggle to decide whether Kansas should be free or proslavery.

At Atchison, where the fate of the antislavery Rev. Mr. Butler hung in balance, happened to be a stronghold of proslavery sentiment. But its citizens believed in justice, at least the prevailing frontier justice. They took a secret ballot. It was for hanging the minister then and there, but the vote-counter had qualms, he wrote a long time later, and announced a verdict for deportation.

Without more ado, the courageous man of the cloth was set afloat in the wide Missouri on a log raft, without rudder or oars.

He survived, and returned the following spring. This time he was stripped, covered with tar and cotton wool (for lack of feathers) and turned out naked upon the plains.

Nevertheless the outspoken minister continued living in Atchison County, not too far from town, American Railway Express during World War I.

Gerald W. Wickland, a bank vice president who didn't want the past forgotten, started the pros and cons of slavery away from the security of home.

A bloody decade began in 1854 when Congress created the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, giving them the right to decide for themselves about slavery.

Overnight Kansas became the prize in a tug-of-war, the storm center of a national passion.

Proslavery sympathizers thought Kansas, more southerly of the two, could be brought into the fold. Men emigrated from the South and proslavery Missouri to add their weight to the struggle.

Antislavery Northerners were just as determined. Impelled by conscience and exhorted by Eastern abolitionists (who contributed money, Bibles and rifles), they flocked onto the plains to save Kansas from slavery.

In the first two elections, proslavery delegates were elected to Congress and the territorial Legislature. Missourians rode across the border, took over the polling places, stuffed ballot boxes and went back home the same day.

It was too much for the free-state settlers, who set about organizing their own party and drafting their own constitution.

While the political maneuvering was going on, violence broke out. Tar and feathering. Shooting. Burning.

One free-stater was killed and his body tied to a tree. A knife was left sticking in his breast with this message attached: "Let all those who are going to vote against slavery take warning."

Another settler had his belongings confiscated and house burned down after he was found guilty of harboring a copy of the New York Tribune, well known for its abolitionist sympathies. (The newspaper was published by Horace Greeley, who urged young men to go West after a tour of Kansas three years later.)

In cold-blooded murder, five free-staters were shot down in what was to be called the Marais des Cygnes Massacre.

The proslavery sheriff of free-state Douglas County contributed the first widescale violence. After he was wounded trying to arrest some antislavery leaders, he got together a civilian army and led them into Lawrence, the county's hub. Several houses were burned, a couple of newspaper presses smashed, the Free-State Hotel leveled by cannon fire.

About this time John Brown was in Kansas after bringing a wagonload of guns and ammunitions from the East to his five sons. Enraged by the border ruffians and now by the sacking of Lawrence, Brown and his followers rode to a nearby proslavery settlement. There he called out five men, and in front of their tearful families they were hacked to death with sabres. This retaliation, called the Pottawatomie Massacre, led to fresh violence, and Brown's guerrilla forces kept the border in turmoil with hit-and-run skirmishes.

His success at surprise raids led Brown on to the attack on the government arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Va., where he hoped to get ammunition to arm slaves for an insurrection.

Captured in October 1859, he was hanged before the year was out, a martyr in the North, a murderous villain in the South—but always outsized, a legend in his own time, a figure of more fiction than fact.

Back in still-bleeding Kansas free-state men had gained control of the territorial Legislature. After the election of Abraham Lincoln, Kansas became a state in January 1861.

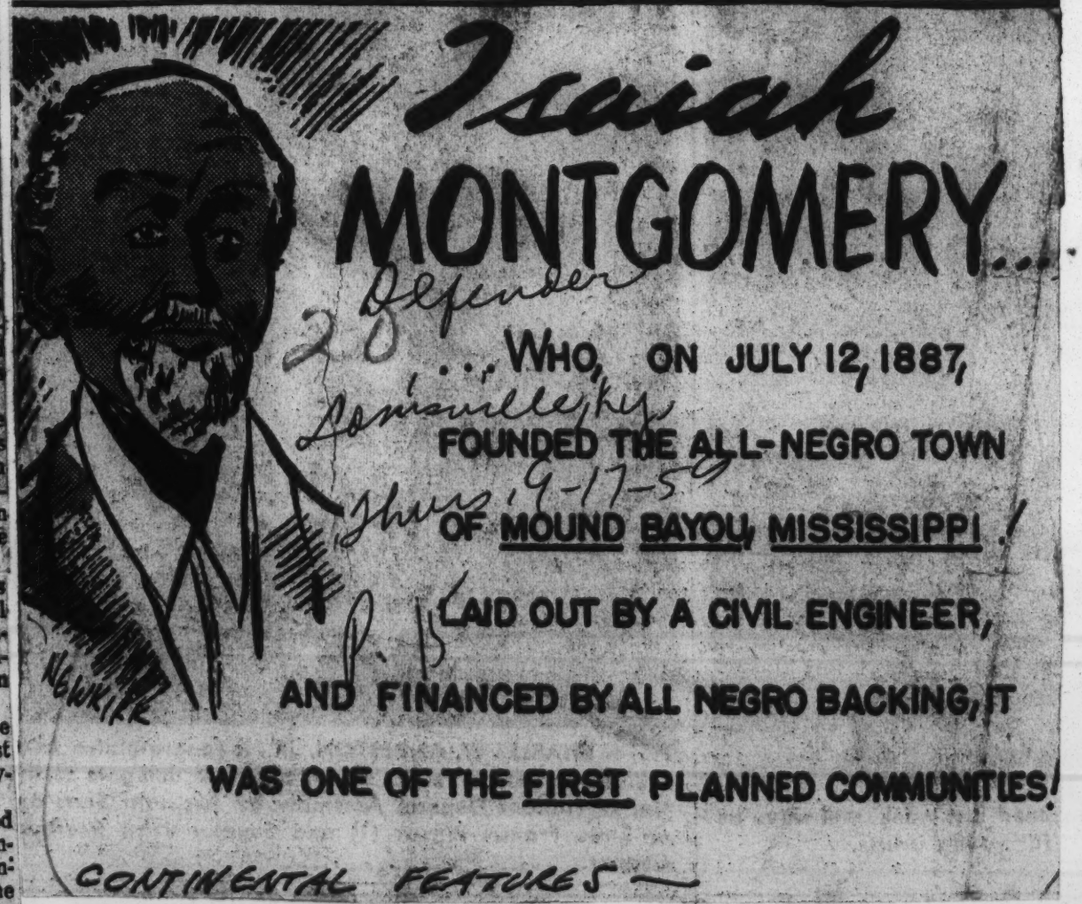
But it was not the end of the border warfare, which had cost from 40 to hundreds of lives, varying with the historian.

Hard on the heels of statehood came the Civil War. And in Kansas, its military operations consisted largely of more of the same guerrilla hostilities between free Kansas and slaveholding Missouri.

The chief scourge was a double-dealing renegade named William Clarke (Charley) Quantrill. He changed sides more often than shirts until he settled down in the proslavery camp. One night he would free slaves in Missouri; the next he would be back from Kansas with Negroes he had kidnapped to collect Missouri's $200 reward for runaways.

His guerrillas used to ambush federal troops sent to the area to maintain order, then leave notes of warning between the teeth of the dead soldiers.

Things You Should Know



Defender 2 Sun. 9-17-59

John Brown's Raid

Bloody Old Faker Was Hanged Dec. 2, 1859

John Brown's Raid II

By JOHN LUNDQUIST

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va. (AP)—The bizarre Harpers Ferry raid was nearly 24 hours old. John Brown and his exhausted band awaited fate inside their fort.

Of the 18 men who had marched on the federal arsenal in Harpers Ferry the night of Sunday, Oct. 16, 1859, only Brown and four others remained unwounded at dawn Tuesday. The dramatic blow against slavery had brought no slave insurrection, no support — only entrapment or death for Brown and his men.

At the first light, Col. Robert E. Lee, commanding the forces out to capture the raiders, sent Lt. J.E.B. Stuart to the heavy wooden doors of the besieged fire engine house to demand surrender.

Brown declined, unless he and his band were permitted to retreat with their hostages.

Stuart, who remembered the bearded, fierce-eyed Brown as the man "who had given us so much trouble" in the antislavery fights in Kansas, wouldn't hear of it. A dozen Marines using sledge hammers and a heavy ladder as a battering ram stormed the stronghold. Two Marines were wounded, one fatally. Their comrades bayoneted two of Brown's men to death.

Sword Bends

The storming party's leader Lt. Israel Green, aimed a sword thrust at Brown, but the weapon bent on Brown's belt buckle. Green then beat him to the ground with the sword hilt.

The raid was over. Of Brown's 18 followers, 10 were killed, 7 escaped, and 5 were taken prisoner. Two fugitives, captured in southern Pennsylvania within a week, were returned, tried and hanged with the other prisoners.

Now, in defeat, Brown began to fashion another type of attack—something which some contemporary Southerners had foreseen when they warned against making a martyr of the old abolitionist.

In the crowded courtroom at Charles Town, Brown bore himself with dignity and skill as the state's prosecutors presented a case of murder and treason against Virginia. Was Brown deranged, as many claimed? He rebuffed efforts to enter a plea of insanity. Through much of the trial he lay, grim and silent, on his stretcher, for his wounds still bothered him. Sometimes he protested a point.

Sentenced To Hang

On Nov. 2 Judge Richard Parker sentenced him to be hanged one month later. By this death, Brown himself said, he could be of greater service to the antislavery cause than by his life.

Fed by Brown's heroic and touching letters of peaceful resignation and unshaken conviction, sympathy in the north swelled. Proportionately, the South's disgust intensified.

The last days passed quickly for the condemned man. He was ready, he declared. His life had been varied, full and frequently violent. He had uprooted his family time and again as he went from trade to trade, place to place—tanner, shepherd, farmer, surveyor, cattle dealer, real estate speculator and wool merchant.

His hatred of slavery, grown to consuming passion, dated from early youth. But not until 1858 had he actively fought against the institution. A Bible-reading, Bible-quoting patriarch, Brown took up what he considered the sword of righteousness after following his sons to Kansas. There he led a company of raiders in wild skirmishing against proslavery forces moving in from Missouri.

Slew Five

There, too, he acquired the blackest mark against his name in the killing of five innocent men at Osawatomie in May 1856 during one of his forays. Their chief offense was living in proslavery territory. Brown denied killing any of the victims, but as leader of the party, which included four of his sons, he certainly shared the guilt.

All this was far behind him on Dec. 2 when they drove old John Brown to his execution, seated on his coffin in a horse-drawn cart. Thousands of troops were deployed around Harpers Ferry to prevent any last - minute attempt to free him. At an open field near Charles Town Brown mounted the scaffold.

He shook the hands of authorities near him, said a calm goodby and, after a white hood was slipped over his head, stepped onto the trapdoor.

The sheriff asked Brown if he wanted to give a signal with a dropped handkerchief. No, said Brown, "just don't keep me waiting too long."

The trap door was sprung. After a few moments of silence, Col. J.T.L. Preston intoned: "So perish all such enemies of Virginia. All enemies of the union! All such foes of the human race!"

Not The End

John Brown had perished, but it was not the end.

Next weekend there will be an elaborately planned centennial observance of John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry. Sponsors are careful not to call it a "celebration." While Brown struck a blow to free the slaves, he also helped kindle fires of animosity that time has not completely dimmed.

In the Civil War that came 18 months later, Harpers Ferry changed hands several times and its armory was burned to the ground. It was taken from Virginia when West Virginia was formed.

Long ago the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad filled in the stretch of land near where the old armory buildings stood to raise the modern station above flood level.

The Department of Interior is restoring 28 buildings and digging up some of the arsenal remains as part of Harpers Ferry National Monument program. Many of the old shops and houses still stand on Shenandoah street, reminders of a haunting, grim past. The engine house fort of John Brown has been moved to higher ground and now is a museum and souvenir shop. A white obelisk eight feet high marks the original location.

In the souvenir shops you'll find Harpers Ferry banners, little cannon made in Japan and flimsy swords for junior, Confederate flags, Confederate caps and pictures of Gen. Robert E. Lee. But no memorials to the famed abolitionist. Brown is buried at North Elba, N.Y.

Full program of events to be held at Harpers Ferry

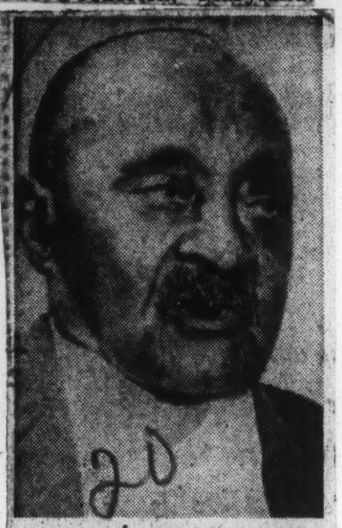
HARPERS FERRY, W. Va. — For the Centennial commemoration of John Brown's raid here in 1859, the Harpers Ferry Centennial Association has planned a full schedule of events.

The observance opens Oct. 15 and ends Oct. 18. "The Prophet," Dr. Wallace Dace's play on the life of John Brown, will be performed every evening except Sunday, Oct. 18, when there will be a matinee.

Saturday is Governor's Day and John Brown's raid will be re-enacted by about 200 local civilians and two U.S. Marine Corps units. The site will be the Storer College campus to where John Brown's fort (the arsenal engine house) was moved.

On Sunday afternoon, a sham battle between forces depicting the Union and the Confederacy will be staged on Bolivar Heights, overlooking the town.

Harpers Ferry is situated off U.S. Route 340 near the borders of Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. Nearby cities are Charles Town, W. Va. Hagerstown and Frederick, Maryland.



—Associated Press Wirephoto

FORMER SLAVE, Dan Hughes, 112, died Saturday at the Louisville, Ky. home of a daughter. Freed at about 15, Hughes said slavery was a good life "if you had a good master." On his last birthday, he aroused a flood of protest by demanding a quart of whisky.

20 1959

Daring Clash Pointed Up Slavery Evil

Journal
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 10-17-59

Dramatic Attack Will Be Reacted At Harpers Ferry

P. I.

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va. —John Brown, one of the most controversial figures in American history, started a one-man war to end chattel slavery 100 years ago on Friday of this week. His was one of the most daring and determined efforts ever made to set men free. The event will be observed with a four-day program.

If Harriet Beecher Stowe's celebrated book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," can be credited with having a great influence on the Civil War, John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry was certainly an event which helped tremendously to lead to the conflict between the North and South. It was a powerful force in dramatizing the clash between slaveholders and the abolitionists.

JOHN BROWN, dead, was even a more potent force than John Brown living. He troubled the country more than ever after he had been laid in his grave at North Elba, N. Y., high in the Adirondacks.

He became a symbol of the struggle for freedom; his raid was a live political issue in Congress and in the presidential campaign of 1860. And the theme song of the Union soldiers was "John Brown's Body." As a symbol his name has been covered with legend, and in many lands he became something of a patron saint of minority or oppressed groups struggling for political or physical freedom.

THE PLACE where John Brown and his men attacked the arsenal on Harpers Ferry will be the scene of the beginning of the centennial celebration of the Civil War. It was here that the abolitionist on Oct. 16, 1859 struck what he fervently hoped would be a mortal blow at the inhuman institution of chattel slavery. Historians question the wisdom of his act, but no one doubts his sincerity or his inveterate hatred of the slave system.

John Brown and his 21 men swooped down on Harpers Ferry from their hideout in nearby Maryland hills late in the night of Oct. 16. They quickly surrounded the U. S. Armory and Arsenal and took it with thousands of stands of arms. The attack was a surprise to forces at the arsenal and the residents of the town.

THOUGH THE raid on Harpers Ferry has an important relation to events leading up to the Civil War, the Civil War Centennial Commission has arranged the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the war without any direct reference to John Brown's raid. The official calendar of events of the centennial will not begin until January,, 1961.

The observance of the Centennial of John Brown's raid was arranged by the citizens of Harpers Ferry. The local citizens out of their appreciation for history and a desire to attract interest to a dormant city they organized the Harpers Ferry Area Foundation, and this in turn sponsored the Harpers Ferry Centinnial Association.

THE ASSOCIATION has planned four days of festivities to commemorate John Brown's raid. All told, some 200 residents of Harpers Ferry and nearby Bolivar are participating in the program.

The centinnial observance will run from Oct 15 through 18, with various programmed events from morning through evening. One daily feature is a performance by professional and local talent of "The Prophet," a play about the life of John Brown by Dr. Wallace Dace. Although the play was written several years ago, it has never been previously performed. There will be evening performances on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 15, 16, 17, and a matinee on Sunday, the 18th. Tickets are $1.22 to $2.44, including tax.

There will be two other major dramatic events during the observance, both involving gunnery displays. On Saturday, Oct. 17, during Governor's Day there will be a complete re-enactment of the storming of the "Fort" where John Brown and his raiders had taken refuge.

Mark 100th Year Since Brown Died

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill.
Sat. 10-24-59

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va. — (UPI) — The clock turned back 100 years here Thursday.

The occasion was the opening of a four-day observance of John Brown's ill-fated raid on the Harpers Ferry federal arsenal Oct. 16, 1859. That act fired up the tension between the North and South over slavery, an issue that led to the Civil War. The raid also resulted in execution for Brown on charges of treason.

Most citizens of this small northeastern West Virginia panhandle town dressed in the fashions of a century ago. Visitors were cautioned against over-use of automobiles.

Highlight of the opening day of the observance — town officials insist it was not a celebration — was the premiere of a play "The Prophet." It depicts the life of John Brown, from his early battles in Kansas with pro-slavery elements to his hanging at nearby Charles Town.

On Saturday about 50 Marines from a reserve unit at Quantico, Va., will reenact the capture of Brown in the engine house of the arsenal. In the actual incident 100 years ago from Saturday, Brown was wounded and 10 of his little Abolitionist "army" — including two sons — were killed.

An estimated 100,000 are expected to visit Harpers Ferry during the observance.

Things You Should Know

Mary FIELDS

Jackson Advocate 20

BORN IN SLAVERY IN TENNE-

Jackson, Miss.

SEE AROUND 1832; SHE WAS A

Sat. 10-31-59

TOUGH STAGE COACH DRIVER,

WEIGHING OVER 200 LBS,—

P. I.

ARMED WITH A .38 SMITH & WESSON,

ON A U.S. MAIL ROUTE IN MONTANA!

KING FEATURES—

Things You Should Know

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

Calvin N.

FAIRBANK

Sat. 11-7-59

P. 12

A VERMONT NEW-ENGLANDER, HE WAS CONVICTED OF HELPING SLAVE FUGITIVES. HIS LADY ACCOMPLICE, DELIA WEBSTER, SERVED TWO YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY! FAIRBANK WAS PARDONED, BUT RESUMED HIS UNDERGROUND WORK AND, IN 1852, WAS IMPRISONED AGAIN FOR FIFTEEN YEARS! A GOVERNOR'S PARDON CAME THROUGH IN 1864!

20

NEWKIRK

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Colorful Career Of Famous Indian, Osceola, Related By Wadsworth

The Tuskegee News Tuskegee, Ala.

Thurs. 12-10-59

P. 8

BY E. W. WADSWORTH

(Continued From Last Week)

Because of his mixed ancestry —Scotch, English, and Indian— Osceola looked more like a European than an Indian. He was tall and handsome, had an erect carriage, and was a man of great personal courage.

While still a youth, Osceola accompanied his family to Florida along with an uncle, Peter McQueen, the Tallassee Chief, who, with William Weatherford known as the Red Eagle, was responsible for the massacre of the men, women and children of Fort Mims, near Mobile.

During the First Seminole War of 1818, Billy Powell, or Osceola, who was then only a youth, was taken prisoner by General Woodward, Captain Isaac Brown, and a party of friendly Creeks and Uchees. Woodward states "I know that Osceola, as he is called, was not a chief, nor ever was known to the Tallassees as such, until after the killing of General Thompson. With the murder of General Thompson, however, force after force was sent against Osceola, and each in turn was defeated and driven back by the dauntless half-breed.

In 1835, Federal troops were sent to Florida to force the Seminole Indians to move West of the Mississippi River, but without success. The Seminoles were never driven out of Florida, nor have they, to this day, ever signed a Treaty of Peace with the United States.

Osceola was finally persuaded by General Thomas Jsesup in 1835 to discuss peace terms with him under a flag of truce. Under the pretense of discussing peace Osceola was seized by General Jessup, and carried away to prison. For three years Osceola, who had been taken under a flag of truce, was imprisoned in Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. This treachery, plus imprisonment finally led to his death in 1838, at the age of 35. He was buried outside the walls of the Fort. Jessup's treachery is a blot on the proud history of the United States Army.

Some years ago this writer saw a necklace which had belonged to Osceola while he was imprisoned at Fort Moultrie. This necklace is now in the possession of Roberts Blount of Tallassee, whose great, great grandfather was an army surgeon stationed at Fort Moultrie when Osceola was imprisoned there, and attended him until his death.

Ceremony Of The Black Drink

Black Drink, the name Osceola was frequently called, is taken from a black drink containing caffeine, which was used in tribal ceremonies. An interesting description is contained in "Bartram's Travel's written years before the American Revolution. On his visit through Alabama, the famous English botanist stopped at the great council house in Auttossee, located on the Tallapoosa River in Macon County. According to the account, the council house was a vast conical building capable of accommodating many hundreds of people. This building was located on the large rectangular mound which may still be seen today. The building was used for ceremonial occasions, and certain warriors were appointed to take care of it, daily clean and sweep it, and provide canes for fuel and to give light.

Besides using this rotunda to discuss tribal and political matters, the inhabitants of Auttossee were accustomed to take their "Black drink" in it. The head warrior who had charge of this ceremony ordered the encina tea to be prepared under an open shed opposite the door of the council house. He then directed bundles of dry cane to be brought in, which had been previously split into pieces about two feet long. These canes were then placed obliquely across and upon one another, forming a spiral line, spreading as it proceded round and round, often repeated from right to left to right. Every revolution increased its diameter, and at length extended to the distance of ten to twelve feet from the center, according to the time the assembly was to continue. By the time these preparations were completed, it was night, and the assembly had taken their seats. The outer end of the spiral of canes was then fired. The fire gradually crept around the center pillar, with the course of the run feeding on the cane, and affording a bright and cheerful light.

The aged chiefs and warriors sat upon their cane sofas, which were elevated one above the other, and fixed against the back side of the house opposite the door. The white people and Indians of Confederate towns sat, in like order, on the left. A transverse range of pillars supporting a thin clay wall breast high, separated them. The Head Chief's seat was in front. Back of these seats were the head warriors, and those of subordinate rank. Two older warriors would then enter at the door, bearing large conch shells full of black drinks. They would then advance with slow, uniform steps with eyes elevated and singing in a very low tone. Coming within a few feet of the Chief, they stopped, and rested their shells on little tables. Presently they took them up again, crossed each other, and advanced obsequiously. One presented his shell to the Chief, and the other to the principal white man in the audience. As soon as they raised them to their mouths the attendants uttered two notes —"hooejah! and a-lu-yah!"— which they gave out as long as they could hold their breath. As long as the notes continued the person drinks or holds the shell to his mouth. In this manner all the assembly was served with the "black drink."

When the drinking began, tobacco contained in pouches made of skins of the wild cat, otter, bear, and rattle snake, was distributed among the assembly, together with pipes, and a general smoking commenced. The head chief began first, with a few whiffs, from the great pipe, blowing it ceremoniously, first toward the sun, next toward the cardinal points, and then toward the white audience. Then the attendants passed the pipes toward others of distinction. In this manner, these dignified and singular people occupied some hours in the night, until the spiral line of canes was consumed. This was the signal for the meeting to come to an end.

Several weeks ago th writer, in the company of twenty-five Boy Scouts of Tuskegee, Foy Thompson and Frank Porter, visited the ceremonial mound at Auttossee where the great council house described by William Bartram stood. Among relics found were shells, probably used in the black drink ceremony, plus "wattle" or clay used in plastering the cane wall of the great public building at Auttossee.

20 1959

Man Who Says He's 118 Released at Jail

Reprint from Yesterday's Late Edition.

By JACK CROSSWELL

A Raleigh Negro who claims to be 118 years old was released yesterday from the Wake County Jail, where he had been held for observation.

Alex Jones of 2208 Bedford Ave. explained: "They picked me up because I was talking too loud. That's all they could get me for. I don't drink, cuss or run after young girls no more."

J. Russell Nipper, clerk of Superior Court, said Jones was taken into custody yesterday morning on a petition. Members of his family wanted him given a mental examination, Nipper said.

"The doctors said he was doing all right for a man his age," the clerk said. "They said there was no way to tell exactly how old he was, but that he was ancient."

Here 49 Years

Jones, who makes his home with a foster daughter, claims to be a former slave. "I didn't leave my missus after they set us free . . . I stuck by my white folks and tended to 50 acres of cotton," he said.

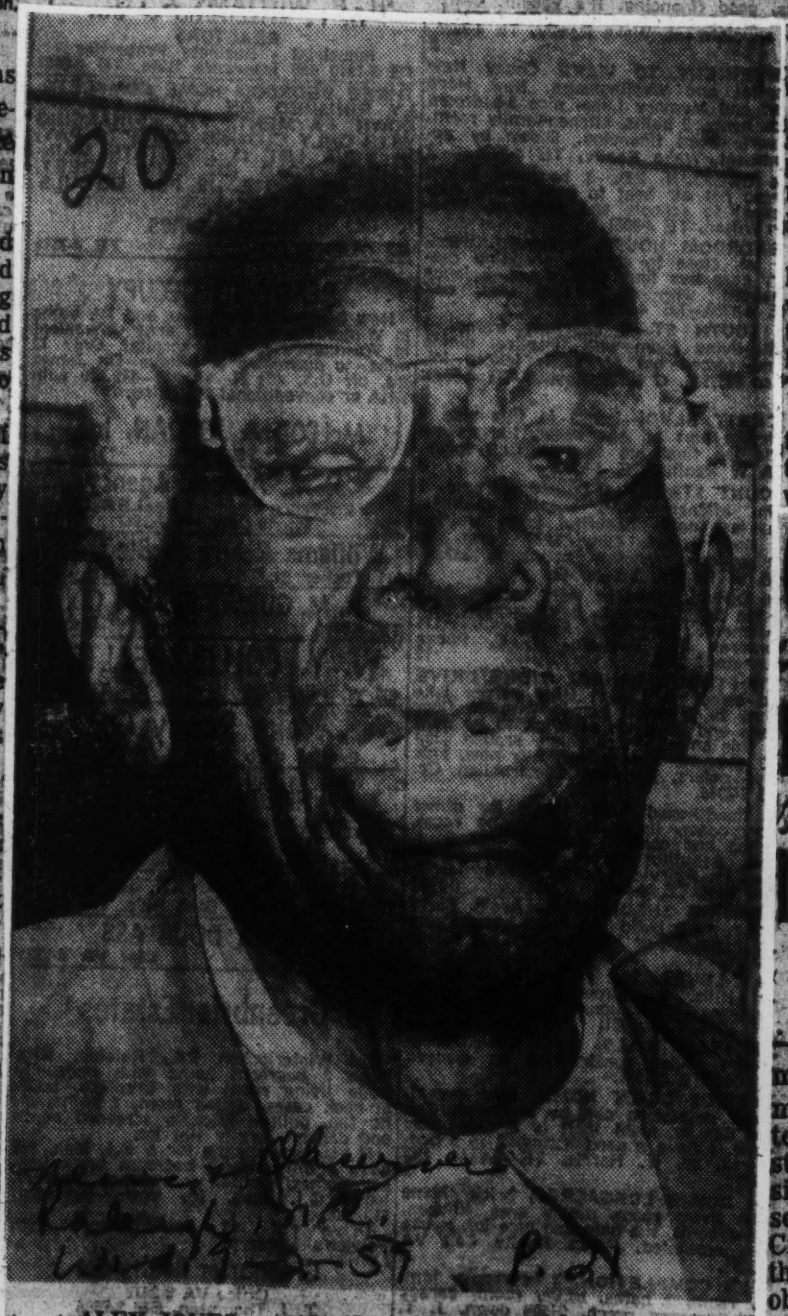
He said he came to Raleigh 49 years ago when the boll weevil destroyed the South Carolina cotton crop. "I worked on farms around here and also dug wells and built railroads . . ."

He said his oldest son, Jeff Jones, was in his 90's and lived near "my old homeplace" about two miles from Neese, S. C.

Jones said he was born in slavery on the farm of Henry Tyler. "My master got killed fighting with the Confederate Army. I stayed with Missus Anne Tyler and helped her run the farm . . . My mammy and four of her young'uns were the only slaves they had . . ."

Asked about his age at the time of the Civil War, he replied, "I could tote 200 pounds then . . ."

He recalled having only one whipping. "That was for taking some apples when I was a boy," he said. "My missus wanted us to ask for them . . ."



ALEX JONES . . . CLAIMS HE'S 118 YEARS OLD.
(Photo by Ed Chaot)

After the Civil War, Jones said Mrs. Tyler gave his family three acres of land. "She let us cut timber to build us a house . . ."

Farming Man.

Jones, known as a neighborhood story teller, said, "I'm still tending to two gardens. I'm a sure enough farming man . . ."

He said he had six children living and two dead. He said three live in Savannah, Ga., one in Charlotte, and one at Neese, S. C. He doesn't recall the address of the sixth child.

"I've got 45 grandchildren and I don't know how many great-grandchildren," he said.

Partly blind, he said it had been three years since he saw his oldest son. "I'd like to see him again," Jones said.

He said he was a member of the Gospel Temple at Neese.

"I've got religion," he said. "But I don't get to go to church here much . . ."

His second wife, Mrs. Hattie Jones, who is in her 80's, said, "He was an old man when I married him 40 years ago."

Jones recalled having once used a musket for hunting and remembered having hidden stock when Union troops invaded South Carolina.

"Nobody never mistreats me," he said. "The folks at the jail were so nice I'd like to stay there . . . Except that I wouldn't have no farming chores to do. That was my first time in jail.

"I know things about white folks that I ain't never going to tell till after I'm dead . . ." he said with a grin.

God's mad man's raid re-enacted

By RALPH MATTHEWS

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va.—John Brown's body may be moldering in the grave as the marching wartime hymn attests, but his soul must have stirred anew as this historic site of his famous raid which served as a prologue to the Civil War commemorated that event with a centennial observance which drew 20,000 celebrants Saturday.

From early morning until long after dusk had settled over the mountain side which served as a natural arena for one of the great dramas of American History, crowds coming by private cars, trains and busloads poured into the area swelling the roads which converged on the winding crescent which snaked its way around the river where the Shenandoah and the Potomac meet.

Here in the shadow of the Blue Ridge Mountains thousands nestled on the rolling campus of Storer College looking down on the ruins of the ancient fort and the railroad trestle which figured in the raid on one side and viewing a provised replica of on the other where which shook the na years ago was re-enac a roaring, life like panora

• • •

WITH HUNDREDS of th townspeople dressed in th colorful costumes of the pe riod, with the men sportin flowing beards to matc their frock coats, towering beaver vests and the women in crinolin, hoop skirts and pan taloons the associates of the great abolitionist martyrs could have stepped into the present and never realized that a century had passed

After speeches by Mayor William F. Ramey of Harpers Ferry, Governor Cecil Underwood and others, the rolling hillsides became enlivened as military units representing the militia and volunteers who responded to the alarm that John Brown had captured the arsenal swept in from many sides of the campus and converged on the simulated fire house where Brown and his band held forth.

To the crack of rifles the soldiers in their 1860 uniforms under the command of Robert E. Lee rolled down the hill, the only to be used by John Brown until he dickered over surrender terms under a flag of truce.

When no satisfactory agreement could be reached God's angry man determined to fight it out, standing off the troops until they overpowered him by sheer force of numbers and battered their way in dragging him him out wounded and freeing his hostages as their loved ones welcomed them with open arms.

TIMOTHY RICE, a student at American University, played the role of John Brown, and two of his slave companions were played by Webster Taylor and Norwell Ellis of Harpers Ferry.

When the smoke of battle had cleared away the U.S. Marine Band of Quantico, Va., played "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "Dixie."

Only a small hand full of invited spectators were scattered among the sea of spectators with the largest number coming from Baltimore and Washington.

Among them were Madame Lillian Evanti and Mrs. Dorothy I. Miller, pprincipal of the Margaret Murray Washington Vocataional School, both descendants of two of the members of the John Brown party, Lewis Leary Anthony Copeland Jr., freedmen.

Others seen in the crowd were Miss Carolyn Stubbs and Mrs. Alice Stubbs, Mrs. Vernice Matthews, the Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Woods and son, Marcus Jr., Miss Fannie Hayes, Miss Ella Hayes, Mrs. Herbert Frisby, and Mrs. Nellie Flint, all of Baltimore;

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Parker, Mrs. W. L. Parham of Camden, N.J., Mr. and Mrs. Hallie Sledge of Woodbury, N.J.

Although this was probably the largest crowd ever to converge on Harpers Ferry, there was little effort made to commercialize on the observance.

A quiet dignity was maintained throughout the day there was no bunting, no balloon or souvenier hawkers and even sandwiches and soda pop were at a premium.

All exhibits of historic relics were free to the public. So large were the crowds that hundreds were obliged to walk at least three miles from the nearest parking place to the pageant site.

Great Danville Riot of 1883 Ended Negro, GOP Rule After Civil War

The Washington Post Wash., D. C.
Sec. II - 4 - 59.

DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 3 (AP) Today marks the 76th anniversary of the Danville riot of Nov. 3, 1883, which brought the overthrow of the post-Civil War regime and restored white political control here.

Stories have varied as to the number killed in the rapid exchange of gun and pistol fire on Main st. The Chronicle reported six Negroes killed and two white men wounded.

The riot came four days before the election of a town council and it resulted in the defeat of Negro candidates and the resignation of J. B. Raulston, collector of internal revenue in Danville and for some time the chief Republican whip in this section.

Republican-Negro Coalition

The backdrop was the political situation, with William Mahone in control of the Readjuster Party, formed in 1879. Denied recognition by the Democrats in Congress, he threw his support to the Republican cause and as a reward became Virginia's dispenser of patronage.

The small number of white Readjusters in Danville gave scant prospect of Republican majorities until Raulston brought about the coalition with the Negroes.

Some months prior to the riot a Town Council composed chiefly of Republicans had been elected, including four Negro members. The Council appointed a Board of Aldermen composed almost entirely of Republicans, and in the wake of this came the appointment of Negro office holders in Danville. Four of the nine policemen were Negroes. There were Negro magistrates, the city market stalls went almost entirely to Negroes and the lone sanitary officer was a Negro.

Circular Charges Corruption

Then 28 Danville men signed what came to be known as the Danville Circular. It was a severe indictment of the Republicans. Corrupt influences were charged and the daily police court was described as "a mockery of justice."

The Nanville Circular set the Mahone people on fire and speakers were sent here to array the coalition against the white Democrats several days before the election.

The day before the riot, William E. Sims, addressing a crowd on the courthouse green, referred to several of Danville's leading citizens by name as "scoundrels," "liars" and "cowards."

The next day, Saturday, Danville's streets were swarming with farmers making purchases.

Early in the afternoon Hense Lawson, a Negro, tripped C. D. Noell, a tobacco dealer, as he walked down Main st. A second Negro joined the dispute and Noell, a powerful man, knocked both Negroes to the ground. A crowd of Negroes surrounded Noell. Not far away the Democrats were holding a strategy meeting. When word reached them they streamed out into the street.

The Democrats agreed that Robert Walker and George A. Lea should hold the Negroes at bay with their pistols while Noell publicly whipped Lawson. A struggle ensued and an effort was made to disarm Lea. The pistol went off. The battle was on.

Firing became general up and down Main st., as Negroes and whites had been secretly arming and carrying weapons.

After the fighting stopped there was sporadic shooting in various parts of town. Troops were sent here from Lynchburg and Richmond the following day.

A grand jury investigation exonerated Noell. A committee of 40 gave the white Democrats a clean bill of health. The Federal investigation was more difficult, but Sen. Zebulon Vance of North Carolina defended the Democrats in the Senate.

The election was held four days after the riot. All the white Democrats were elected and Raulston resigned and left the community.

Aunt Lu Gaines Dead At 110

Ex-slave Lula Bland Gaines, the second of five children born to slave parents, Henry and Betty Clemens Bland, was born in Cook County, Texas, where Gainesville is now the county seat, in 1849. She died Sept. 18, 1959, at her residence in Stroud, Okla., where she had been a resident for 40 years. Lula was freed from slavery at the age of 16 and when she became 23 years old was united in marriage to Willis Gaines of Oklahoma, then Indian Territory, and moved with him to make her home in what is now Burneyville, Okla. She was the mother of 13 children.

MRS. LULA BLAND GAINES

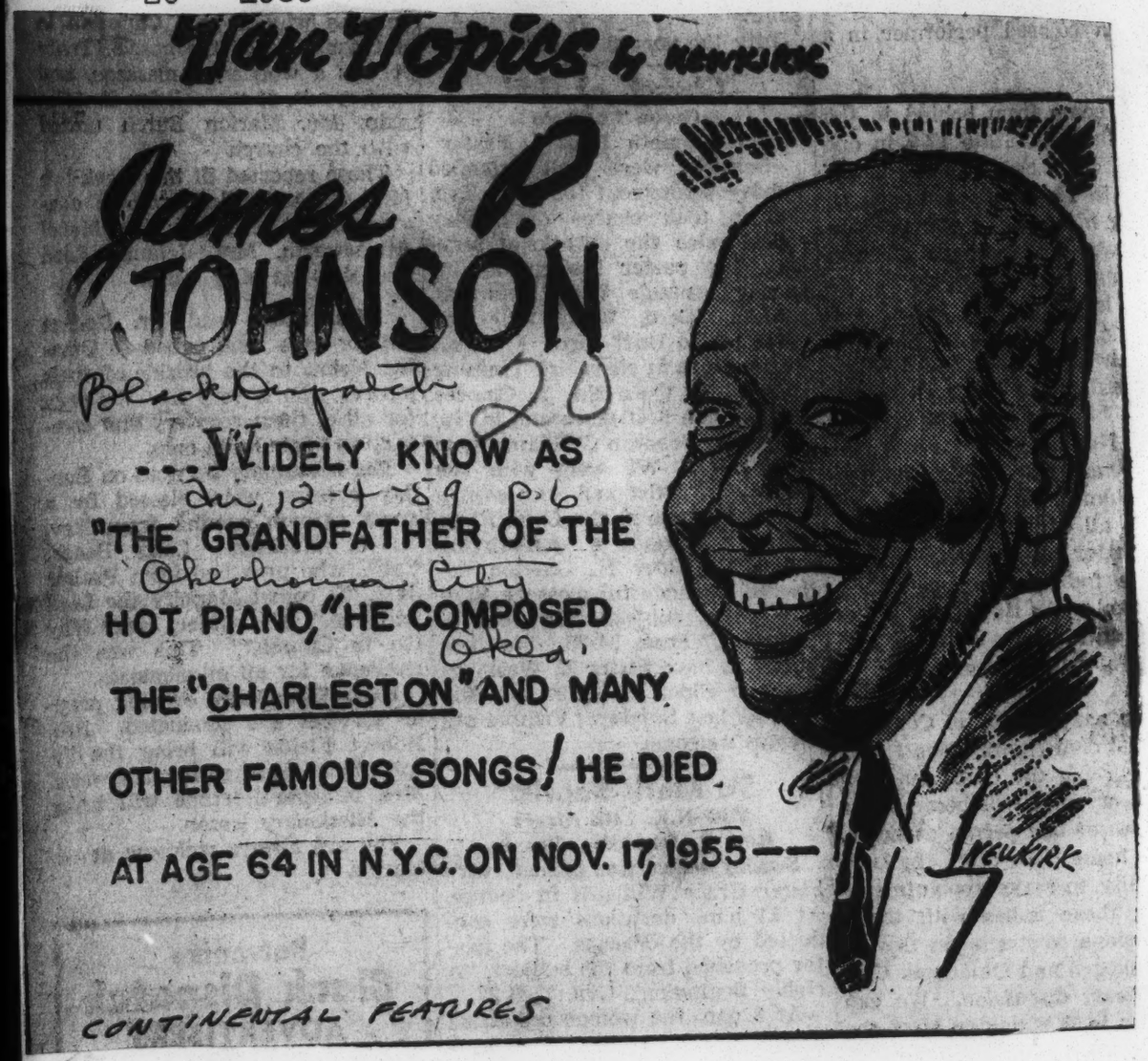
In 1919 the family moved to Stroud, Okla., where "Aunt Lu," as she was known, lived until her death. She was a devoted Christian and worker in the Primitive Baptist church, although her failing health prevented her attending services for several years.

God called her home while the church to which she had given so much was holding its annual convention in the church of her faith in Stroud, where her son, Elma Gaines, is the pastor.

Her husband and nine children preceded her in death. She is survived by four sons, Elma and Irby of Stroud, Henry of Oklahoma City, and Will of Topeka, Kans. She was a great-aunt of Officer H. B. Gaines.

Funeral services will be Wednesday, Sept. 23, in Stroud, with burial in the Keywest cemetery.

20 1959



Black Dispatch 20
Okla. City, 12-4-59 p. 6
Oklahoma City
Okla.

20 1959

Things You Should Know

John Henry Lee Cal CONYERS

Kansas City, ~~Miss.~~

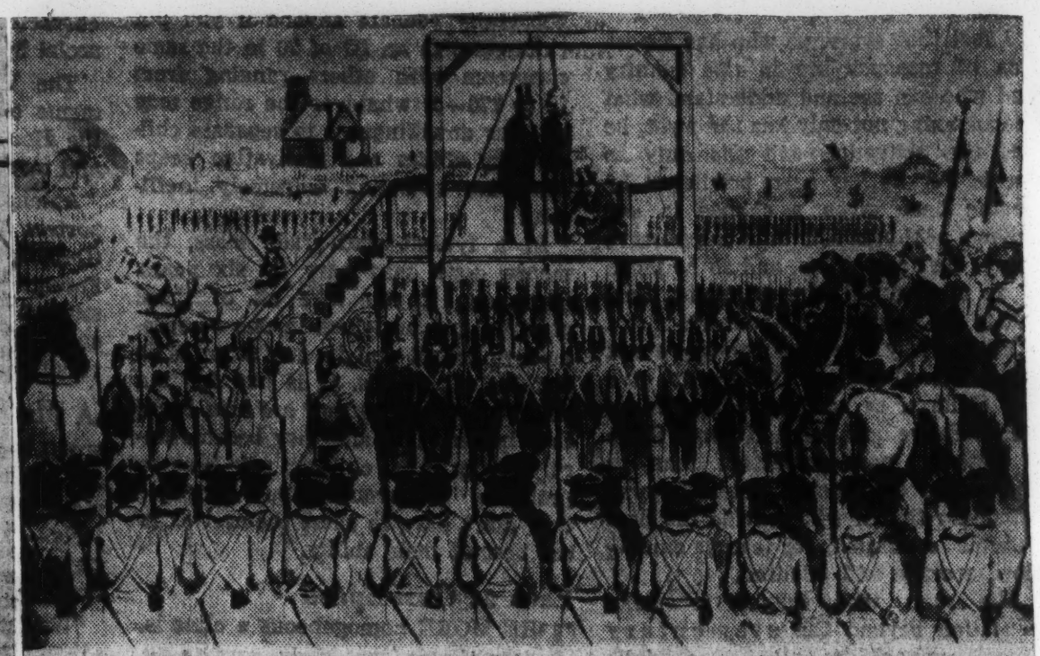
BORN IN SOUTH CAROLINA. HE WAS THE

FIRST NEGRO EVER TO BE

ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS, MD.!--

—ADMITTED ON SEPT. 21, 1872!

ARTIST'S CONCEPTION ABOVE



Harper's Weekly refused to print this Strother sketch of the John Brown execution.

The Best From American Heritage

The Washington Post

Wash., D.C. P. E-2

John Brown Hanging Told by Eyewitness

Jan. 11-1959

One hundred years ago Wednesday, John Brown was hanged at what then was Charlestown, Va., for the Harper's Ferry raid of Oct. 16-18, 1859. David Hunter Strother, a Harper's Weekly correspondent, was an eyewitness to the execution, but Harper's found his story and sketches too hot to handle. His account was lost for more than 90 years and has been recovered only recently.

By David Hunter Strother

ON FRIDAY, Dec. 2, the notorious John Brown was executed at Charlestown, Va., according to the sentence of the law. It may be a matter of curiosity to the public to know how a man whose late acts have created so much disturbance deported himself in his last hours.

Although very guarded in his conversation on the subject, it was quite evident that up to a certain date he indulged in the hope of a rescue, or possibly a pardon. When, however, he ascertained that the Court of Appeals had confirmed the sentence, and saw the formidable military preparations made to insure its execution, there was a marked change in his manner.

He became more thoughtful and serious, less dogmatic in the expression of his opinions and somewhat softened toward those who had treated him with civility and consideration (and this included all whose official duties had brought them in contact with him during his confinement).

HE EXPRESSED a disinclination to receive visitors and sent for his wife, whom he had heretofore refused to see. Their meeting, which took place in the afternoon of the first of December, is represented to have been a most businesslike affair without visible emotion on either side.

On the morning of the second, Brown sent for an eminent legal gentleman of Charlestown to write his will, or rather a codicil to a former will disposing of some property which had been overlooked. His manner then was cold and stony, his discourse altogether of business.

An hour after, he was called on by the officers who were to convey him to the place of execution. His farewell scene with his late followers and fellow prisoners was peculiar and characteristic. To two Negroes he gave a scolding and a quarter each, remarking that he had now no further use for money. To Stephens, who had occupied the same room with him, he also gave a might have suggested ideas of the ludicrous. He stepped from the wagon with surprising agility and walked hastily toward the scaffold, pausing a moment as he passed our group to wave his pinioned arm and bid us good morning.

He mounted the steps of the scaffold with the same alacrity and there, as if by previous arrangement, he immediately took off his hat and offered his neck for the halter, which was promptly adjusted by Mr. Avis, the jailer. A white muslin cap or hood was then drawn over his face and the sheriff, not remembering that his eyes were covered, requested him to advance to the platform. The prisoner replied in his usual tone, "You will have to guide me there."

The breeze disturbing the arrangement of the hood, the sheriff asked his assistant for a pin. Brown raised his head and directed him to the collar of his coat, where several old pins were quilted in. The sheriff took the pin and completed his work.

HE WAS accordingly led forward to the drop, the halter hooked to the beam and the officers, supposing that the execution was to follow immediately, took leave of him. In doing so, the sheriff inquired if he did not want a handkerchief to throw as a signal to cut the drop. Brown replied, "No, I don't care; I don't want you to keep me waiting unnecessarily."

These were his last words, spoken with that sharp nasal twang peculiar to him but spoken quietly and civilly, without impatience or the slightest apparent emotion. In this position he stood for five minutes or more while the troops that composed the escort were wheeling into the positions assigned them.

I stood within a few paces of him and watched narrowly during these trying moments to see if there was any indication of his giving way. I detected nothing of the sort. He had stiffened himself for the drop and waited motionless 'til it came.

DURING ALL these movements, no sound was heard but the quick, stern words of military command, and when these ceased a dead silence reigned.

Col. Smith said to the sheriff in a low voice, "We are ready." The civil officers descended from the scaffold. One who stood near me whispered earnestly, "He trembles, his knees are shaking." "You are mistaken," I replied. "It is the scaffold that shakes under the footsteps of the officers."

The sheriff struck the rope a sharp blow with a hatchet, the platform fell with a crash, a few convulsive struggles and a human soul had gone to judgment.

THUS DIED John Brown, the strange, stern old man, hard and uncouth in character as he was in personal appearance, undemonstrative and emotionless as an Indian. In the manner of his death there was nothing dramatic or sympathetic. There was

quarter, and charged them all to die like men and not to betray their friends.

AS EARLY as 9 o'clock on Friday morning, the field which had been selected for the place of execution was occupied by a considerable body of soldiers, horse, foot and artillery. I repaired to the field some time before the appointed hour. The gibbet was erected on a gentle swell that commanded a view of the country for many miles around.

Near at hand stood long lines of soldiers resting on their arms while all the neighboring hills in sight were crowned with squadrons of cavalry. The balmy south wind covered the landscape with a warm and dreamy haze reminding one rather of May than December.

At 11 o'clock, escorted by a strong column of soldiers, the prisoner entered the field. He was seated in a furniture wagon on his coffin with his arms tied down above the elbows, leaving the forearms free. The driver with two others occupied the front seat while the jailer sat in the after part of the wagon.

I stood with a group of half a dozen gentlemen near the steps of the scaffold when the prisoner was driven up. He wore the same seedy and dissipated dress that he had at Harpers Ferry and during his trial, but his rough boots had given place to a pair of particolored slippers and he wore a low-crowned, broad brimmed hat (the first time I had ever seen him with a hat).

AS HE NEARED the gibbet, his face wore a grim and grisly smirk which, but for the solemnity of the occasion, displayed neither the martial dignity of a chieftain nor the reckless bravado of a highwayman; neither the exalted enthusiasm of a martyr nor the sublime resignation of a Christian.

At the end of half an hour the body was taken down and placed in the coffin. The people went home, the troops wheeled into column and marched to their quarters and the day concluded with the calm and quiet of a New England Sabbath.

Things You Should Know

Benjamin Jackson Advocate
MASON
Jackson, Miss

...WHO WAS ON RELIEF, WHEN, Jan. 12-5-59
IN 1939, HE WON $150,000.00
IN THE IRISH SWEEPSTAKES!
WITH THE WINNINGS HE BUILT THE
FRANCES PLAZA APARTMENTS, A
LOW-RENT HOUSING PROJECT IN PHILA.!
—IT OPENED APRIL 7, 1941—

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Colorful Life Of Famous Indian Warrior Reviewed By Professor

The Tuskegee News Tuskegee, Ala.
Thurs. 12-3-59.

By E. W. WADSWORTH

Osceola, who was born in Macon County on the east side of Euphaubee Creek, at Franklin, was the leader of the Seminole Indians during the Second Seminole War in 1835. Although the exact year of his birth is not known, it is believed to have been 1803. General Thomas S. Woodward, who founded Tuskegee in 1833, knew this famous Indian leader, and makes frequent mention of him in his "Reminiscences of the Creek or Muscogee Indians". The old cedar trees which formerly stood in the yard of Woodward's home (The Campbell home recently torn down) were dug up from a large cedar that shaded the birthplace of Ussa Yoholo, or Black Drink, better known to the world as Oscrola. Betsy Kurnell, Tuskeneka, and old John McQueen, salves of General Woodward, assisted him in digging up the cedars. General Woodward asserts "The railroad from Montgomery to West Point runs within five feet, if not over the place, where the cabin stood in which Billy Powell, or Ussa Yohola was born. The old cedar was destroyed by General McInver's negroes, when grading the road. It was in an old field, between the Nufankba (What is now called Ufaubee) and a little creek that the Indians called Catsa Bogeh, which mouths just below where the railroad crosses Nufaubee, and a plantation owned by a Mr. Vaughn.

The father of Osceola was an Englishman named Powell, who was a silversmith, from Virginia. Osceola's mother was Polly Copinger, the great granddaughter of James McQueen, a Scotchman who deserted from an English vessel at St. Augustine in 1716, and fled into the "Creek Country". Col. Benjamin Hawkins, first Indian agent south of the Ohio, claims that McQueen lived to be 128 years old. He is buried a short distance above Franklin on the banks of Euphaubee.

20 1959

NOW, A HUNDRED YEARS LATER

Journal
Montgomery, Ala. 10-13-59

The Story Of Harpers Ferry Lives With That Of Executed John Brown

BY JOHN LUNDQUIST

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va. (AP)—The bizarre Harpers Ferry raid was nearly 34 hours old. John Brown and his exhausted band awaited fate inside their fort.

Of the 19 men who had marched on the federal arsenal in Harpers Ferry the night of Sunday, Oct. 16, 1859, only Brown and four others remained unwounded at dawn Tuesday. The dramatic blow against slavery had brought no mass insurrection, no support — only entrapment or death for Brown and his men.

JEB STUART IN ACTION

At the first light, Col. Robert E. Lee, commanding the forces out to capture the raiders, sent Lt. J. E. B. Stuart to the heavy wooden doors of the besieged fire engine house to demand surrender. Brown declined, unless he and his band were permitted to retreat with their hostages.

Stuart, who remembered the bearded, fierce-eyed Brown as the man "who had given us so much trouble" in the antislavery fights in Kansas, wouldn't hear of it. A group of Marines using sledge hammers and a heavy ladder as a battering ram stormed the strongfort. Two Marines were wounded, one fatally. Their comrades bayoneted two of Brown's men to death.

RAISES SWORD AT BROWN

The storming party's leader, Lieut. Israel Green, aimed a sword thrust at Brown, but the weapon struck on Brown's belt buckle. Green then beat him to the ground with the sword hilt.

The raid was over. Of Brown's followers, 10 were killed, 7 escaped and 5 were taken prisoner. Three fugitives, captured in southern Pennsylvania within a week, were returned, tried and hanged with the other prisoners.

Admitting defeat, Brown began to outline another type of attack—something which some contemporary Southerners had foreseen and which they warned against making a martyr of the old abolitionist.

CROWDED COURTROOM

In the crowded courtroom at Charles Town, Brown bore himself with dignity and skill as the state's prosecutors presented a case of murder and treason against Virginia. Was Brown deranged, as many claimed? He rebuffed efforts to enter a plea of insanity. Through much of the trial he lay, grim and silent, on his stretcher, for his wounds still bothered him. Sometimes he protested a point.

On Nov. 2 Judge Richard Parker sentenced him to be hanged one month later. By this death, Brown himself said, he could be of greater service to the antislavery cause than by his life.

Fed by Brown's heroic and touching letters of peaceful resignation and unshaken conviction, sympathy in the north swelled. Proportionately, the South's disgust intensified.

The last days passed quickly for the condemned man. He was ready, he declared. His life had been varied, full and frequently violent. He had uprooted his family time and again as he went from trade to trade, place to place—tanner, shepherd, farmer, surveyor, cattle dealer, real estate speculator and wool merchant.

HATRED OF SLAVERY

His hatred of slavery, grown to consuming passion, dated from early youth. But not until 1856 had he actively fought against the institution. A Bible-reading, Bible-quoting patriarch, Brown took up what he considered the sword of righteousness after following his sons to Kansas. There he led a company of raiders in wild skirmishing against proslavery forces moving in from Missouri.

There, too, he acquired the blackest mark against his name in the killing of five innocent men at Osawatomie in May 1856 during one of his forays. Their chief offense was living in proslavery territory. Brown denied killing any of the victims, but as leader of the party, which included four of his sons, he certainly shared the guilt.

DRIVEN TO EXECUTION

All this was far behind him on Dec. 2 when they drove old John Brown to his execution, seated on his coffin in a horse-drawn wagon. Thousands of troops were employed around Harpers Ferry to prevent any last-minute attempt to free him. At an open field outside Charles Town Brown mounted the scaffold.

He shook the hands of all the jailties near him, said a calm goodby and, after a white hood was slipped over his head, stepped onto the trapdoor.

The sheriff asked Brown if he wanted to give a signal with a dropped handkerchief. No, said Brown, "just don't keep me waiting too long."

TRAP DOOR SPRUNG

The trap door was sprung. After a few moments of silence, Col. J. T. L. Preston intoned: "So perish all such enemies of Virginia! All enemies of the union! All such foes of the human race!"

John Brown had perished, but it was not the end.

Next weekend there will be an elaborately planned centennial observance of John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry. Sponsors are careful not to call it a "celebration." While Brown struck a blow to free the slaves, he also helped kindle fires of animosity that time has not completely dimmed.

WAR CAME LATER

In the Civil War that came 18 months later, Harpers Ferry changed hands several times and its armory was burned to the ground. It was taken from Virginia when West Virginia was formed.

Long ago the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad filled in the strip of land near where the old armory buildings stood to raise the modern station above flood level.

The Department of Interior is restoring 28 buildings and digging up some of the arsenal remains as part of Harpers Ferry National Monument program. Many of the old shops and houses still stand on Shenandoah street, reminders of a haunting, grim past. The engine house fort of John Brown has been moved to higher ground and now is a museum and souvenir shop. A white obelisk eight feet high marks the original location.

In the souvenir shops you'll find Harpers Ferry banners, little cannon made in Japan and flimsy swords for junior, Confederate flags, Confederate caps and pictures of Gen. Robert E. Lee. But no memorials to the famed abolitionist. Brown is buried at North Elba, N.Y.

5 EXPERTS DEBATE JOHN BROWN RAID

The New York Times
Sat. 10-17-59

Panel Reflects on Venture That Took Place 100 Years Ago at Harpers Ferry

By FOSTER HAILEY

Special to The New York Times.

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va. Oct. 16 — A panel of uncoached experts applied the long telescope of history today to John Brown's raid on the Federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, which was made 100 years ago tonight.

Their discussion covered such matters still in controversy as his plan, his motive, his sanity, the legality of his indictment, trial and execution by the then sovereign state of Virginia and whether the raid actually was the "spark" that set afire a powder train that led to the bloodiest civil war in history.

The luncheon discussion was the principal feature of the second day of a four-day centennial observance of that sad venture, which was organized by residents of this little town of 875 persons and of surrounding areas.

On the panel were Boyd B. Stutler of Charles Town, former editor of the American Legion magazine and one of the leading authorities on the raid; J. C. Furnas, author of "The Road to Harpers Ferry," just published today, and three members of the historical section of the national park service, Dr. Herbert Kaylor, Dr. J. Walter Coleman and Charles Snell. Lee Bushong of Charles Town, who knows considerably about it, too, acted as moderator and put the questions.

The experts agreed on these points:

¶That John Brown did have a plan, and a good one for its purpose.

¶That his primary motive was to strike a blow at the institution of slavery, which he had been fighting against for years in Kansas.

¶That he failed because he struck too soon, misjudged the temper of the Negro slaves in Virginia and waited too long for help that did not come.

¶That there is legal doubt as to the validity of the indictment of treason, although none on the other two counts on which he was tried, incitement to an uprising and for murder.

¶And that his act did have a great impact not only in this country but also in England and in Europe and was the "spark" that led to the war between North and South.

The main point of disagreement was on the question of John Brown's sanity. Some of the reports of insanity in his family were exaggerated in an attempt to free him, Mr. Stutler said. And even Mr. Furnas, who holds with those who say Brown would probably be found today to be legally insane, did say that he believed that Brown knew the difference between right and wrong and had a full consciousness of what he was doing at the time. Dr. Coleman also was inclined to the view of legal insanity.

Senator Jennings Randolph, senior Senator from West Virginia, who spoke at ceremonies later in the afternoon on the campu of Storer College, praised the deed although not Brown by names. The raid, he said, taught the South the lesson all of us might remember that "history does happen to us."

Such an awareness should create in us a sense of national humility, he said, "and a sense that we will best prevail when we speak as did Abraham Lincoln and the union cause for the widest and greatest good of free man and woman verywhere."

Tomorrow there will be a reenactment on the Sorer College campus of the final assult by United States Marines 100 years ago under the command of Col. Robert E. Lee and Lieut. J. E. B. Stuart, on the engine house where Brown and the surviving members of his party of twenty-two raiders made their stand.

He Died To Make Men Free

The Afro-American

It was on the dark and fateful night of October 16, 1859 that Captain John Brown, leading a faithful band of 21 men, stormed Harpers Ferry to seize the Federal arsenal and armory.

They struck the first blow which set in motion the only kind of opposition which could end slavery. Eighteen months later the whole nation was to be swept into the vortex of bloody conflict.

Brown's fervent hope was that he could severely cripple the hated slave power of the South by inciting its hapless victims to break their own chains.

This week marks the 100th anniversary of Captain John Brown's memorable blow for freedom.

The Civil War Centennial Commission, obviously influenced by its Southern members, has chosen to ignore this important chapter in history.

But thanks to the good people of Harpers Ferry it will not go unobserved.

They have banded together and with no financial assistance from the Federal commission, are staging their own commemoration of the event, including a complete re-enactment of the raid, John Brown's capture and his execution.

Six Men Of Color Were With Brown

The re-enactment cannot be completely realistic without persons to portray the heroic roles of six colored members of John Brown's dedicated little army.

They were Shields Green, a fugitive slave from Charleston, S.C.; Dangerfield Newby, who was born free and lived near Harpers Ferry where his wife and three children were held as slaves; John A. Copeland, who was born free in Raleigh, N.C.

Also Lewis Sherrard Lear of Oberlin, Ohio, who was persuaded to join Brown by Copeland; John Anderson, a free man of Boston; and Osborn P. Anderson, Brown's most devoted follower, who was a free-born printer from Pennsylvania.

When the Marines, under Col. Robert E. Lee (the same Lee who later violated his oath of allegiance and betrayed his country to lead Confederate armies) smashed down the engine house to take Brown prisoner, they also captured Shields Green and John Copeland.

Brown was executed on December 2, 1859. Green and Copeland died on the gallows on December 16, 1859.

Brown Was No Lunatic, No Criminal

Southerners, even today, would have the world believe that Brown was a madman, a criminal.

Brown was neither.

His ancestors came over on the Mayflower. His father was a captain in the Revolution. His was of New England's best blood.

He fervently believed that all men were born to be free and that God had commissioned him to destroy slavery.

Moreover, he believed that God didn't want any milk-and-water methods employed in eradicating this cancerous evil.

Frederick Douglass' One Big Mistake

Frederick Douglass' one mistake was his failure to see that Brown was right in his belief that appeal to reason and fairplay would never end slavery.

Douglass told Brown during their historic meeting in an abandoned stone quarry at Chambersburg, Pa., that his Harpers Ferry plans would not succeed.

Douglass was wrong.

Some historians, even today, argue that John Brown's raid and his martyrdom had no effect upon the course of history.

They, too, are wrong.

Many was the slave, many the freedmen, many the blue-coated Yankee, who shouldered a Springfield rifle and went into battle in 1861-65, and did so because of the heritage of John Brown's spirit.

It was not by accident that the valorous Union army marched to victory singing "His truth goes marching on."

It still does.

20 1959

John Brown's Deeds Warning Against Irresponsible Idealism

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Mon. Oct 19-59

Research Reveals Abolitionist Was Near-Insane Murderer

BY JIM DAN HILL, President
Wisconsin State College

Was John Brown a saint or a sinner; a martyr or a murderer? The raid on Harper's Ferry a hundred years ago last week started the big argument. This centennial date revives the question.

John Brown was an aging, gray-haired promoter with 20 sons and daughters from two wives. In providing for them he was a complete failure. He suddenly found it easy to raise money from abolitionists — to fight the pro-slavery ruffians in Kansas! On slavery he was truly a beady-eyed fanatic, a quality that commended him to the lunatic fringe among the abolitionists.

He, with five sons and a son-in-law, murdered, in darkness, five Kansas settlers who were said to be pro - slavery. The purpose: To create "a restraining fear." This "Potawatomie Massacre" set 'bleeding Kansas" into a new blood bath.

ESCAPED TO CANADA

John Brown escaped to Canada in spite of federal and state rewards for his capture. Thereafter, abolition "philanthropists" became the source of his livelihood.

Gerrit Smith, of New York, was his most fruitful source. Prosperous F. B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., and crony of Emerson, Bronson Alcott and lesser lights of the New England literary colony, became Brown's New England agent for raising money. A hack writer and lecturer named James Redpath was also helpful.

John Brown used part of his time in Canada writing a constitution for a slave republic within the United States. It created a "Provisional Army." An English soldier of fortune, Hugh Forbes, helped with a table of organization and training. Brown began reading books on guerrilla warfare.

ORGANIZED ARMY

The "constitution" could have been designed originally to get more money. But to Brown it became a delusion of power. Under the "higher law" philosophy of the extreme abolitionists, he decided he was in constant contact with the Lord, who always told him his deeds and plans were right.

John Brown, having commissioned himself, three of his sons and other white followers as officers, concentrated his "Provisional Army" of 22, which included five Negro privates, at a woodland farm four miles north of Harper's Ferry, Va.

The Harper's Ferry raid, October 16-18, 1859, that followed, is an oft-told story. Brown's "army" wounded 10 or 12 and killed four citizens, the first being a highly respected, unarmed, free Negro. The poor man did not know what "halt" meant. The mayor, unarmed, was also killed.

LUNATIC FRINGE CONCURRED

A carpet bag filled with Brown's papers and correspondence gave the Virginia prosecuting attorney a tight case of premeditated murder, inciting revolt, treason. Brown's Virginia attorneys immediately and quite correctly put in pleas of insanity. Brown disdainfully insisted he was sane, fired his attorneys.

The Northern abolition lunatic fringe concurred and sent an attorney from New England. He was primarily interested in plans for Brown's escape and flight to Canada. Brown's Northern accessories were worried. Gerrit Smith cracked and was confined in the Utica Insane Asylum.

But for his deeds Brown refused to incriminate anyone but himself and his personal Lord, who had ordered him "to execute" in Kansas and "destroy" in Virginia. Brown was found guilty and hanged. But his reward for never squealing on his murderous accessories and always identifying himself with his private Lord's will was the martyrdom and sainthood to which the abolition propaganda immediately raised him, and perpetuated long after the Civil War.

BIOGRAPHER HANGED

James Redpath was writing "Captain" John Brown's "authorized biography" before he was hanged, Dec. 2, 1859. Published in 1860, it was an election year catch - penny volunm of panegyrics and denunciations calculated to reward the writer as well as to sway votes. By this yardstick it was successful.

In 1885, F. B. Sanborn made a literary bid to sit alongside friends Emerson and Thoreau with his "Life and Letters of John Brown." The thesis was simple throughout: Among history's "prophetic heaven - appointed men, John Brown was the most conspicuous of our time, and his life must be considered in the light of that fact."

Until 1913 all of several biographies followed this pattern.

LESSON TO BE LEARNED

More modern research has led most historians to the firm conviction that John Brown's was a blood lust insanity mixed with self-inducted religious illusions. Both his grandmother and his mother died insane, the latter in 1808 when John was only eight. Two of his sons were feeble - minded. An aunt died insane, and five cousins by two maternal uncles were adjudged insane.

The financial backing Brown received from Gerrit Smith, et al, his resulting madness record and the symbolical, inflammatory propaganda destroyed reason and possible compromise North and South. It was a case of a lunatic fringe getting to the national powder keg with flaming torches. It is a lesson against irresponsible idealism, be it ever so noble.

To stage Brown raid Saturday

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md
10/17/59

By CHESTER HAMPTON
AFRO Staff Correspondent

(Editorial on Page 4)

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va. —One hundred years ago come Oct. 16, John Brown led his small band of anti-slavery zealots against the United States arsenal here.

Brown's forces captured the arsenal but themselves were captured and executed.

This event which directly involved but a few men and lasted but a short time, had a great impact on contemporary feeling and consolidated sentiment on both sides of the slavery question.

John Brown 's raid is, then, considered the first battle in the Civil War which officially started 18 months later.

* * *

TO COMMEMORATE this important event, local citizens formed the Harpers' Ferry Centennial Association. The effort is purely a local one, the federal Civil War Centennial Commission having denied the group's appeal for inclusion in the war centennial plans.

Some 200 residents of Harpers Ferry and neighboring Bolivar will participate in the observance starting Oct. 15 and ending Oct. 18.

One daily feature of the observance will be a performance of "The Prophet," a play by Dr. Wallace Dace about the fiery abolitionist with the flowing white beard.

A re-enactment of John Brown's raid will be staged Saturday on the campus of now - defunct Storer College. The Engine House from the arsenal, where Brown was captured, was moved some years ago to the campus.

* * *

PARTICIPATING in the raid re-enactment will be a special detachment of U.S. Marines who will play the parts of the Marines who captured the Brown band in 1859. Two Marine officers will portray Lt. Col Robert E. Lee and J. E. B. Stuart who led the federal troops that captured Brown . (They later foreswore their oaths as United States Army officers to play prominent roles in the Confederate rebellion.)

On the closing day of the observance, "Union" and "Confederate" forces will fight a sham battle. This event is more in commemoration of the Civil War itself than the John Brown incident.

The Afro-Am

During the war, Harpers Ferry was a passage point between southern and northern battlefields. The war left it reduced to rubble.

For the three - day observance, tours will also be conducted in the national shrine here and in Anthony Hall at Storer where antiques will be shown and sold.

10/24/59 P. 2

FROM THE time that colored men first arrived in bondage in America (at Jamestown , Va. in 1619), a mounting chorus of opposition to the practice of slavery arose over the country.

Frederick Douglass, Harriett Tubman, Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, and many others kept a steady flow of criticism leveled at the slaveholders.

With the exception of a few abortive uprisings among the slaves, most of the oppostion of slavery was based on moral grounds. The abolitionists hoped to arouse the conscience of the nation through principle—not through force.

* * *

JOHN BROWN was born May 9, 1800. He died on the gallows five months short of his 60th birthday at Charleston, Va. (now West Virginia).

In 1847, Fredrick Douglass visited him at Springfield, Mass. Brown told Douglass of his plan to form small bands of slaves and free men to oppose the slaveholders. He felt it his God-given duty to correct the injustice of slavery.

Although Douglass at first termed the idea impractical, he later became more and more militant in his anti-slavery utterances. He found himself increasingly using Brown 's argument's for the overthrow of oppression by force.

Of Brown, Douglass later

* * *

"IN PERSON he was lean, strong and sinewy, of the best New England mold, built for times of trouble and fitted to grapple with the flintiest hardships.

"Clad in plain American woolen, shod in boots of cowhide leather, and wearing a cravat of the same substantial material, under six feet high, less than a hundred and fifty pounds in weight, aged about fifty, he presented a figure straight and symmetrical as a mountain pine.

His bearing was singularly impressive. His head was not large, but compact and high. His hair was coarse, strong, slightly gray and closely trimmed, and grew low on his forehead. His face was smoothly shaved, and revealed a strong, square mouth, supported by a broad and prominent chin.

"His eyes were bluish-gray, and in conversation they were full of light and fire. When on the street, he moved with a long, springing, race-horse step, absorbed by his own reflections, neither seeking nor shunning observation.

"Such was the man whose name I had heard in whispers; such was the spirit of his house and family; such was the house in which he lived; and such was Captain John Brown, whose name has now passed into history, as that of one of the most marked characters and greatest heroes known to American fame.

To this, Henry David Thoreau (with Emerson, one of America's most revered philosophers) added that Brown

was a "man with high aim and the performer of a noble act."

KNOWN TO A handful of abolitionists, Brown first attracted national attention in his fight against the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave state.

Five of his sons moved from Ohio to Kansas in 1854 and identified themselves with the anti-slavery movement. They were harassed by southern elements in the area and wrote their father, then living in North Elba, N.Y., for guns to defend themselves.

Sustained by his faith in what he felt was God's purpose, Old John Brown walked all the way to Kansas to assist them. He opposed the ruffians from the south who attempted to make Kansas a slave state.

An account of his life says: "he undertook to put an end to plunder and rapine by ruffians without remorse. There he came to prevent Jefferson Davis and a President of the United States from adding Kansas to the Southern Confederacy."

* * *

LAWRENCE, KANSAS was sacked by the ruffian horde and John Brown and his supporters found themselves hunted men by order of the pro-slavery governor.

He left the Kansas territory for Springdale, Iowa — a prominent depot on the underground railroad. There among the peaceful Quakers, he still found men militant enough to fight for the cause of freedom.

He trained them there in the elements of guerilla warfare he learned in Kansas. Then he started eastward, amassing an arsenal of 200 Sharps rifles, ammunition, 1,000 pikes and other weapons.

* * *

DURING THIS time, President James Buchanan offered $250 for Brown's capture. Brown returned the compliment by offering $250 for Buchanan's!

On his eastward trek, Brown resided briefly with Frederick Douglass in Rochester, N.Y.

In Peterboro, N.Y., he confided to friends his plans for staging an all - out anti-slavery campaign against Virginia. After several trips to Kansas, under alias, and to other parts of the country, he settled in Chambersburg, Pa., foru miles north of Harpers Ferry.

This is the "John Brown 's Farm" purchased several years ago by the Elks under J. Finley Wilson.

Using this farm as a base he planned a campaign of guerilla warfare sorties into Virginia in which he would liberate slaves and turn them against their former masters.

* * *

IN HIS SMALL army, were several courageous colored fighters. Among them were: Shields Green, who visited Brown in company with Frederick Douglass and decided to stay "with the old man;" Dangerfield Newby, whose wife was enlsaveed 30 miles south of Harpers Ferry;

Also: John A. Copeland from Oberlin, Ohio; Lewis S. Leary, also from Oberlin; John Anderson, Boston, and Osborn P. Anderson, a free-born Pennsylvania printer;; he later fought with the Union Army in the Civil War.

* * *

ON THE MORNING of October 16, a Sunday, John Brown conducted worship services for his band. "God's Angry Man" was making his last report to his Maker before his fateful undertaking.

At 8 p.m., he took 20 men to Harpers Ferry. By one o'clock the next morning, five hours lter, he was in command of the arsenal with no shot fired — no blood spilled.

Early in the morning, his group captured Col. Lewis Washington and several other slave - owners and slaves. They freed the slaves and armed them with pikes.

However, the slaves disappointed Brown by fleeing to the woods — having no conception of his purpose or methods.

At noon, federal troops came and found Brown's men deployed in the main arsenal, the engine house and the rifle factory.

* * *

THE OVERWHELMING federal force captured or killed most of Brown 's men. Col. Robert E. Lee sent Brown a surrender flag by J. E. B. Stuart.

Brown refused to surrender.

When they battered in the door of his stronghold, they paid dearly for the move. Federal force prevailed and Brown , himself , was attacked and stabbed with a bayonet by Col. Washington.

Of his tactical failure at Harpers Ferry, Brown said: "All our actions, even the follies which led to this disaster, were directed to appearances before the world was made."

* * *

BROWN AND HIS few surviving men were captured on federal property by U.S. Marines. However, they were turned over to Virginia authorities for trial.

The trial was held in Charlestown , Va. (now W. Va.). He was accused of conspiracy to make an abolition insurrection and war against the Virginia Commonwealth.

His indictment charged him with this, with treason against Virginia and with murder. Two Virginia lawyers assigned to his defense deserted him. Two northern lawyers stood by him.

Brown refused, however, to let them plead insanity for him. He said when men called him crazy:

* * *

"IF I BE INSANE, insanity is like a pleasant dream to me. I am not conscious of my ravings, of my fears, or of any terrible visions whatever; but fancy myself entirely composed, and that my sleep, in particular, as sweet as that of a healthy, joyous little infant."

He was hanged Dec. 2, 1859. According to a reporter who witnessed the execution, when Brown's wife visited him in jail before the exection, cannons were trained on the jail house.

They transported John Brown to the gallows in a wagon. He sat on his own coffin. Cotton plantation owners, slaveholders, contributed a cotton rope to hang him with.

He died bravely, without complaint or whimper. His body was buried in North Elba, N.Y.

Things You Should Know

Charles H. TURNER

1867—1923

BORN IN CINCINNATI, OHIO, HE WON HIS M.S. DEGREE AT CINCINNATI UNIVERSITY IN 1892. AFTER A SHORT EXPERIENCE TEACHING BIOLOGY, HE RESUMED STUDIES AT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, WINNING HIS PH.D. WITH HIGHEST HONORS! HE DID EXTENSIVE RESEARCH AND MADE MANY INVALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS IN A FIELD OF BIOLOGY SO ADVANCED AND COMPLEX THAT ONLY A FEW EXPERTS COULD FULLY APPRECIATE THEIR WORTH!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES —

20 1959

Some 15,000 Co-eds Have Attended Auburn Since First Brave Girls Entered School 67 Years Ago

AUBURN, Ala.—The September sun shone brightly on the three beautiful young ladies as they crossed the college campus. They chatted nervously. Climbing the steps to the administration building, they cautiously lifted their long skirts — as a glimpse of an ankle would reward any roving masculine eye.

That memorbale day 67 years ago marked the beginning of co-education at Auburn. Since then some 15,000 women students have tread those very same steps leading to Samford Hall.

For the first eleven years of co-education women were admitted only at the junior level. Between 1892 and 1922 there were never more than 19 coeds enrolled. Then in 1923 there were 67 and the following year 108 of the fairer sex were studying on the Plains. In 1942 the total topped the 1000 mark. Today that figure has more than doubled.

The college catalog of 1892 stated: "The college has no barracks nor dormitories and the students board with families of the town of Auburn and thus enjoy all the protecting and beneficial influences of the family circle."

This remained true — for the women at least — until 1921 when Smith Hall, the first women's dormitory, was opened. A fire during Thanksgiving of 1933 burned out the 34 residents and the building was reconstructed to house the School of Home Economics. Once again the women were boarding with the townspeople and "enjoying the protecting influences of the family circle."

The first four dormitories in the present quadrangle opened in 1939 and the presidnet's old home was converted into the social center. By 1952 there were 13 main dormitories and four small cottage housing about 1300 women.

Prior to 1957 the women's dormitories were known by Roman numerals. The buildings now bears the names of the following illustrious Alabama women: Kate Conway Broun, Willie Gertrude Little, Margaret Kate Teague (the first three coeds) Elita Dowdell, Anne Glenn, Mary Lane, Ella V. Lupton, Helen Keller, Marie Bankhead Owen, Annie White Mell, Dana King Gatchill and Elizabeth Taylor Harper.

To dat API has had six deans of women, the first being Minnie B. Fisher who came in 1922. She was followed by Agnes Allen Harris, Zoe Dobbs and Rosa Lee Walston. Marion Spidle shouldered the responsibilities of both Dean of Women and Dean of the School of Home Economics during World War II.

It was in 1946 that Dr. Katharine Cater assumed the deanship, and she has been faithfully on the job since then. She has helped the school withstand some of its greatest growing pains and as a result to become a bigger and better institution.

Each year since Dean Cater has been at Auburn, with one exception, she has been forced to turn away women students for lack of dormitory space. The exception occurred in 1952 when six new dormitories were added to the quadrangle. Her housing shortage woes still haven't been eased, as entrance has been refused to more than 300 coeds for the coming Fall quarter.

Two significant accomplishments which have taken place under Dean Cater's leadership include approval by the American Association of University Women and the establishment of Morar Board, national honorary. Also, three social sororities have been brought to the campus, bringing the total to eleven.

"All courses at Auburn have always been open to women on an equal basis with men," Dean Cater proudly said. "We currently have girls enrolled in each of the ten schools on campus, which encompass the fields of nuclear physics, veterinary medicine and engineering."

Coeds of the 1890's, as do the ones of today, still found time for fun. Despite the fact that they were instructed to attend college only during the hours of their exercises, their chances for dates weren't hampered. It is said the young ladies were booked for church dates months in advance. They also went with their beaux to picnics, parties, buggy rides and to dances at mid-year and commencement.

Even though the coeds' life at Auburn has been greatly accelerated during these past 67 years and the girls aren't proceeding to neither ot the left nor the right, basically many of the customs have remained unchanged. Instead of bugyg rides, perhaps the couple is off for a drive in a sports car and in lieu of attending parties in private homes the girls are entertaining in the chapter rooms of their dormitories. Also, Lae Chewalca is still a popular spot for picnics.

Wonder if the customs of 1959 will seem drastically outdated 67 years hence, in 2026?

Book Revealed Many Rich Negroes Owned Slaves In 1850

Inquirer
Houston Defender

By Victor Calverton

RICHMOND, Va — (ANP) — Few people in America, whether white or black, know the history of Negroes in America. How many, for example, know that one-seventh of the Negroes in the United States were free back in 1830. How many know that Negroes not only owned large plantations in the South long before the Civil War, but had thousands of slaves? free Negro families in the United States it contained in Dr. Carter G. Woodson's book entitled "Free Negro Heads of Families in the United States in 1830."

The record shows that a goodly number of Negroes in the South owned slaves. Some of these free Negroes were rich, owning vast tracts of land and cattle and ten to 200 slaves on each of their plantations.

One Negro in Lexington, Ky. according to Dr Woodson, was worth $20,000 in 1830. He also disclosed that the richest merchant in Macon, Ga. was a free Negro. A Negro named Thomas Lafon is New Orleans had a million in real estate, and another Negro of the same state Cyprian Picard, paid $225,000 for an estate with 91 slaves.

Other facts revealed by Dr. Woodson in a book that would be enlightening to both Negroes and white people include Negro, Jesu Jones, owned the best hotel in Charleston, S. C. and had other property worth at least $40,000. A Negro in St. Paul's Parish, S C, had 200 slaves back in 1857.

A reasonable estimate is that at least 49,000 free Negroes back in 1830 owned almost 100,000 slaves. Of the 340 free Negroes in Charleston, 130 of them paid taxes on 390 slaves. Incidentally, South Carolina sent more Negroes to the U.S. Congress during the construction Period than any other states in the South. Eight Negroes represented that state in the House of Representatives, and at one time all the congressmen from South Carolina were Negroes.

HONOR BRITON WHO CRUSHED SLAVE TRADE

Daily Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
Mon. 8-24-59
p. 15

Wilberforce Birthday to Be Observed

HULL, England, Aug. 23 [Reuters]—This English port Sunday was preparing to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of abolitionist William Wilberforce while traces of the slavery he fought continued to plague the world.

The liberal Manchester Guardian noted that in the wake of the anti-slavery fight "there remain in the world not merely the hole-and-corner vestiges of slavery which still discredit a few countries," but other traces, "More widespread and more important in effect."

These, it said, included "the legal and social disabilities even now suffered by men and women because they are members of what was once a slave race."

"Lasting Imprint" Told

It called this "the most lasting imprint left by the institution of slavery on the mind of man."

The Guardian defended Wilberforce's position of attacking first the slave trade rather than slavery itself because the evils were "more immediate, more dramatic."

It noted that he had to operate against the political influence of planters and slave owners and said "at all events the indirect approach was in the end successful."

Son of Merchant

Meanwhile, Hull was readying itself to become the center of worldwide celebrations marking the anniversary.

The son of a wealthy Hull merchant, Wilberforce wrote his first letter condemning slavery to the Yorkshire Post when he was 14. However, he remained typical of the carefree sons of a rich family of his day until he was nearly 30 and had been in parliament for several years.

Due to the influence of a friend, Isaac Milner—an ardent evangelical — Wilberforce told another life long friend, Prime Minister William Pitt, of his resolve to bring the slavery question up in parliament

Smashed Slave Trade

That was in 1787 and he became from then on the acknowledged leader of the campaign to stop the slave trade and then free the slaves.

His first motion for abolition was defeated in 1791, but the following year he was successful in getting a compromise motion passed to abolish the slave trade in four years.

The French revolution sent a wave of fear thru the English ruling classes and made them oppose any change.

It was 1807 before the motion became law, and then the long fight began to free the slaves—a fight which lasted until five days before Wilberforce's death on July 30, 1833.

Celebrates 80th Wedding Anniversary

Arkadelphia, Ark.—Mr. Cornelius Tucker, 100, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Bowler Tucker, 99, pose proudly before floral arrangement on the occasion of their 80th wedding anniversary. More than 500 persons including 100 children, granchildren, great-grandchildren, great-great-grandchildren, and other relatives, attended a public reception held in their honor at the Arkadelphia public high school.

The historic couple are the only known couple in the United States who have ever stayed married to each other that many years. They are the parents of Mr. G. B. Tucker of 2708 Amick and Mrs. Fannie Wyatt of 1614 Lyon Street. (Additional story page 5).

AT HARPER'S FERRY

John Brown Tried With 22 Men To Do Job That Took 2 Million

The Atlanta Journal & Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 10-18-59 p. 7

By LEO AIKMAN

SOME PEOPLE are born prominent; some achieve prominence; some have prominence thrust upon them.

That goes for places as well.

One hundred years ago this week it happened to Harper's Ferry.

When the world was new and the rivers started running, one from the south joined one from the west in the mountains of what was to be Virginia. Men called the one Shenandoah and the other Potomac.

A man named Harper came to run a ferry. Then came railroads, from the east and the south, and the place named for the ferryman became a defense center, in 1959 language.

The Harper's Ferry of 1850 was 3,000 to 4,000 people. The industry was ordnance — armory, arsenal, rifle works.

Leo Aikman's column appears regularly in the daily Atlanta Constitution.

Ordnance and mountains — they drew the strange man who Oct. 16-18, 1859, threw Harper's Ferry into consternation, chaos and the pages of history.

He was Old John Brown — 59 in 1859 — born in Connecticut, failure at everything he had tried except fatherhood — he sired 20 children — fanatical abolitionist, tall, gaunt, bearded, ordained in his own mind as a Moses to free a people and lead them from the wilderness.

Brown had come east from Kansas where with cutlass his group helped make the territory bleed. He bought a farm east of Lake Placid, N.Y.

In July, 1959, he gathered 21 men (Andrews the Raider had 21 with him) at a farmhouse near Harper's Ferry.

Oct. 16, Sunday night, Old John Brown led his commandos on Harper's Ferry.

The raid was planned as hit-and-run. John Brown hit, but he didn't run. Nor did the slaves rise in revolt. The hit caused hysteria. Hysteria made history.

The first casualty was a free Negro, shot by men who had come in the name of freedom.

He was the B&O baggageman. Chroniclers of the raid don't even agree on the name. "Shephard Hayward," Keller calls him, in "Thunder at Harper's Ferry" (Prentice-Hall). In "The Raid" (Henry Holt), Greene has it "Hayward Shepherd."

Civilians and soldiery rallied and roistered and bottled Old John and half his band up in the Arsenal (fire) engine house.

Not even the red-eye flowing liberally at the taverns encouraged them to storm the place.

Brown held on to hostages and hesitated until every way out was blocked.

What 200 militiamen failed to do, 12 Marines did, the morning of the 18th.

The Secretary of War had sent the Marine detachment, 90 men. He had placed in command an available Army regular. The name was Lee, Lt. Col. R. E., and with him was Lt. James Ewell Brown Stuart.

Lee went in civilian suit because there was no time to change. He and Jeb Stuart caught up with the Marines by riding the cab of a locomotive assigned for the purpose.

Lee sent Stuart to Brown with an ultimatum. Brown refused. Jeb Stuart waved his plumed hat. The Marines landed on the place and in three minutes it was over. One Marine killed and two of Brown's sons. (Of the 22 raiders, 11 were killed fighting, five escaped and seven were hanged.)

The State of Virginia tried Brown at Charlestown, the county seat, and found him guilty of treason and murder. He had spurned an insanity plea as a defense.

They hanged him a half hour before noon Dec. 2. He had mounted the platform saying, "This is a beautiful country. A man could not have asked for prettier weather."

A 35-year-old professor, commanding VMI cadets among the 1,000 troops guaranteeing the execution, said a silent prayer for John Brown's soul. The name was Jackson, Thomas J.

Robt. E. Lee was nine miles away at the Ferry telling the

nonuni
widowed by the rope, the commen was to take two mil
would be brought to her, she
would identify the body.
She, the second wife of Old
John Brown and mother of 13
of the 20 children, did that.
Then she took the remains to
the Lake Placid farm and
buried them beside a granite
boulder. What Old John Brown had